# MILLARD'S REVIEW

# 密勒氏評論報

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WHILE in a certain city of North China recently the writer of these paragraphs, accompanied by an interpreter, interviewed at random more than a hundred Chinese soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Chinese army who were patrolling the streets of the city. In the interview each Chinese soldier and officer was questioned about the war, and the alarming result was obtained that a very small percentage of the officers or soldiers questioned knew that China is at war with Germany. They all knew that a great war is in progress, and every Chinese soldier interviewed was outspoken in his admiration of the German system that had thus far been able to stand out against the whole world. Another important point brought out in the interview was that every soldier interviewed knew that the rifle he carried had been "made in Germany" and therefore in his estimation it was an excellent weapon. We are mentioning this matter here because during the present week the REVIEW received a letter from a subscriber who has just arrived in Shanghai after an extensive trip through the province of Kiangsi. The letter states that the writer after hearing on every side that the Chinese are pro-German, set out for himself to find out whether the facts were straight. The following are his conclusions:

"The utter ignorance of the whole population of China as to the fundamental causes and objective of this war is the outstanding reason for the general indifference toward a cause which is naturally and absolutely the cause of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese view of the situation, thanks to the assistance of the Germans, is something like this: German arms have been successful against the whole world for these nearly four years. Her aeroplanes out-fly, her guns out-shoot, her generals out-manoeuver those of the Allied powers. In a few weeks her armies will march to the coast, the British troops will scurry across the Channel, and the war will be over. (From German lips I have recently heard this boast, and it is thoroly believed by the Chinese in such districts where the Germans are the only resident and travelling foreigners). Then, if China takes up arms now, Germany will wreak vengeance on the Chinese nation. If China remains out of the conflict, victorious Germany will strike a telling blow at Japan and China will be forever delivered from her hated neighbor, Japan."

THIS is an excellent example of the kind of propaganda the Germans are now conducting in China and it certainly is time that the Allies come to China's assistance to counteract or stop it altogether. In the opinion of this REVIEW most of the Allied propaganda that has been conducted in China since the beginning of

the war has been worse than wasted. It has had the opposite effect to what was intended and simply has made it more simple for the Germans to carry on their work in this country. Unless something is done, and that quickly, the Allies are quite likely to see a condition come about in China similar to that which has come about in Russia, except that in this country it is likely to develop into a general anti-foreign movement. If any one doubts the truth of these words, let him go into the interior of China and make inquiries, or let him go among the intelligent Chinese of Shanghai or any other city of China and find out the facts. The Chinese are not pro-German, but they certainly are "anti" to several other things, which brings about an equally dangerous condition. What China wants to be told, and the kind of intelligent "progaganda" that will be effective in this country, is indicated in the following words, which are also contained in the letter of our correspondent:

"What the Chinese people need to be made to understand is the real relationship of German defeat to Chinese national life. If they can be shown what relationship a German victory would have to republican aspirations in their own country, what an autocratic victory in Europe would mean in the way of supporting and advancing autocracy's power in Asia, how the pledges of the United States and the Allies to fight this war till the integrity of weak nations was assured, apply to China as well as to Belgium, then we can look for more enthusiasm for the cause of the Allies, the United States and China."

TO sum up the situation in China to-day, it is for all practical purposes like a big powder magazine with a careless guard sitting on the top smoking a cigarette. There have been several incidents recently, some of them in Shanghai, that point to the truth of this. The intelligent classes of Chinese want to see their country unified, and they want to see it take its place alongside the Allies in their fight for democracy and the rights of small and weak nations, but owing to the internal troubles of the last year, and to the various interests that have been telling China openly to do one thing and secretly warning her to do otherwise, China's leaders are helpless and the country is a prey to foes both within and without. There is tremendous need in China for a unified Allied diplomacy, and that at once. The Germans who are now in China should either be interned or their activities curtailed and watched. If this can not be done then China in cooperation with the Allies should at once adopt the measures that have proved successful in Japan and America. Give them their freedom just so long as they do not violate it, but at the first hint of intrigue put them into internment camps. Germans now living in China are excluded from conducting their regular businesses. They have been excluded from most of the foreign hotels and from some of the foreign concessions in the large Chinese cities. In consequence they are forced to associate with the Chinese, and as far as the illiterate classes of Chinese are concerned, the Germans are to all intents and purposes doing just what they did in Russia—breaking down resistance to their cause. Thus we see Allied diplomacy in China accomplishing exactly what it set out *not to do*. If two persons are attempting to advise a third as to a certain course of action and if one of the two advisors gets down close to the third party and talks to him confidentially as an equal, he will certainly outdistance the advisor who occupies an "exalted" position at a distance and does his advising at long range. This is exactly what is happening in China to-day. It required a long time for the Allied diplomats in Russia to find out what was going on in the country after the revolution started—and when they did find out it was too late to do anything for the Allied cause. To-day, outside of the American Ambassador, there is not a single Allied official representative in Russia, and the Germans are unhindered in their activities. The time for action in China is *now*. Boasting of victories, of rapidly growing armies, of unlimited food supplies or of fleets of ships under construction has no effect on China. Telling China of the fate of devastated cities and murdered inhabitants of conquered areas is likewise of no avail, for similar things are happening in China every day in sections that are overrun in the internal civil war. To refer back to our correspondent: "What the Chinese people need to be made to understand is the real relationship of German defeat to Chinese National life—what an autocratic victory in Europe would mean in the way of supporting and advancing autocracy's power in Asia." This is the brand of propaganda that will be of benefit in China—and it is a brand that the Germans cannot answer, witness the Russo-German peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Does China know the conditions of this treaty? Has anyone told the Chinese people of President Wilson's message (printed elsewhere in this issue) to the Russian congress of Soviets at Moscow?

"THE duty of the honest man does not end with the payment of his own tax. I call upon him to aid in bringing into camp the tax dodger. A man so niggardly as to seek to evade what his representatives in Congress have declared to be his just share of a tax imposed for the support of our arms is deserving of no consideration and will receive none." The foregoing statement from the *Official Bulletin* of the U. S. Government in reference to certain Americans who have not yet filled out their Income Tax forms, is reprinted from last week's issue of the REVIEW. Since this was printed, word has come to this journal of several cases in China

where individuals have openly boasted that they "did not intend to pay the tax." Since the American Government thus far has no machinery in China for enforcing payment of the Income Tax upon its nationals, it therefore becomes the duty of *honest men to assist the collector of revenues in bringing into camp the tax dodger.* It is also of interest in this connection to compare the tax levied in England on incomes and the American Income Taxes, which shows that the American tax in comparison is very moderate indeed:

In England the tax on incomes of $1,000 is 4½ per cent; in America, nothing.

In England the tax on incomes of $1,500 is 6¾ per cent; in America nothing for married men or heads of families, and 2 per cent on $500 for an unmarried man.

In England the tax on an income of $2,000 is 7⅞ per cent: in America nothing for a married man or head of a family, and 2 per cent on $1,000 for unmarried men.

The English Income Tax rate also increases more rapidly with the growth of the income than ours, a $3,000 income being taxed 14 per cent, $5,000 16 per cent, $10,000 20 per cent, and $15,000 25 per cent, while our corresponding taxes for married men are, respectively, two-thirds of per cent, 1½ per cent, 3½ per cent and 5 per cent, and only slightly more for the unmarried, due to the smaller amount exempted, the rate being the same.

It is, however, necessary to state that British subjects in China—that is, on incomes derived in China—do not need to pay Income Tax, whereas Americans must.

THIS matter of British subjects in China not paying any Income Tax was taken up in a speech delivered by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, at the annual meeting of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas held in Shanghai May 3. In the course of his remarks Sir Everard stated that the original movement for introducing the Income Tax for Britons in China was turned down in London because of the constitutional questions which would be raised, and it was a pity that it had failed altogether. Sir Everard also mentioned that as regards voluntary contributions they were really as inequitable as voluntary enlistment, and most people preferred that there should be some sort of compulsion about the contribution so that everyone should put his shoulder to the wheel; he suggested, therefore, that there might be voluntary taxation through the League, and pointed out, so far as he could estimate from the taxes he paid himself and those paid by his staff, that with all allowances and deductions the tax would work out in a place like Shanghai at about 10% of a man's income where it was Tls. 500 per month, an increase or decrease by 1% for every Tls. 100 that was above or below that amount; that was roughly what the people at home were paying and he threw out the suggestion to the members of the League "as it would tend to make consciences quite easy if some such idea as that were adopted." It may be mentioned in passing that the meeting was very poorly attended and the Chairman just before the adjournment urged upon those present to do all they could to increase the membership of the League, which was about half of what it was when it was started in Shanghai.

IN the course of a chapter entitled "The Intellectual Life of the Missionary," written by Dr. Arthur H. Smith for the *Manual for Young Missionaries to China*, appears the following: "It is noticeable that the journals printed in China in the English language have always been free from vicious attacks upon missionaries and missions. This is largely to be explained by the fact that nearly all of them are under great obligations to their missionary correspondents through whom has often been received almost the only trustworthy information about existing conditions in the interior. This was the case in the middle of the last century, during the progress of the great Taiping rebellion; in the widespread famine of 1877-8; at the time of riots during many troublous years; and especially at the opening of the Boxer uprising of 1899-1900, and to some extent in the disturbances since then. Some missionaries find it very advantageous to write occasional, or perhaps regular, letters to the press helping indirectly to influence public sentiment as well as to give information. Such intelligence can be yet more widely diffused by mailing in letters the printed slips which are furnished to the writers from newspaper offices. It should be carefully noted, however, that in all writing for the press one should be especially cautious about criticizing Chinese officials and their doings. This is much more important now than formerly when missionaries were less well known, and English papers were much less read by the Chinese than at present. The varied needs of the Chinese for help along many lines furnish a stimulus to the effort to impart to them the best that we have, as a rule in collaboration with modernized Chinese. By such cooperation the foreigner and the Chinese can do much more than either could accomplish alone."

THE general feeling of unrest in Shanghai among the native working population and the poorer class of shopkeepers, vendors, etc., which recently exhibited itself by a riot instigated by ricsha coolies and later by disturbances arising out of the grievances of hawkers, continued during the present week, and there were persistent rumors of further outbreaks—which happily have so far not occurred. But conditions are such that the services of the special constables

which the Municipal Council are enrolling—they are, by the way, serving voluntarily and without pay—may be called for at most any moment. The distribution of inflammatory circulars being forbidden in the Settlement there has been a tendency of late for the malcontents who have a grievance against conditions in the Settlement to carry on their propaganda work in the native city and in Chapei. The next quarter from which trouble may be expected is in connection with the native carpenters who are making a demand for higher wages, not at all unreasonable it would appear in view of the present high cost of living, which is felt even more keenly by the the native population than by foreigners.

## Will China Emerge From the War a Subject Nation?

BARON Sakatani, recently appointed Financial Advisor to China by the Imperial Japanese Government, is now in China, and during the week visited Shanghai on an extensive tour of investigation. To use the Baron's words, as expressed in an interview while in China's chief commercial port: "I am now making a tour of investigation to discuss the matter of the currency situation with the leading Chinese and foreign officials, bankers and business men before accepting the appointment as financial adviser to China." That the Baron also had other things in mind was indicated when he said in the same interview: "Any reform is contingent on one thing, the maintenance of internal peace and the existence of a stable and strong government in China." In this particular his visit to Shanghai may be for the same reason that has been assigned to Baron Hayashi's trip to Southwest China which, according to the *Min Kuo-Jih Pao*, a Chinese newspaper of Shanghai, may be to "remove opposition to the Japanese 'demands' by explaining to the influential men outside of the Capital the essential points of the negotiations, while others give it as his reason for going South that he wants to bring the North and South together and to put a stop to civil strife. There are still others who think that he desires to observe the attitude of the people in the Yangtze valley in order to decide for himself what policy to take with regard to the Tuan Cabinet."

THAT Japan now considers the psychological time to have arrived to intercede in the settlement of China's internal difficulties, all indications point. Whether the recent "demands" have been signed the public is still in the dark, since all negotiations have been conducted in secret. The public is, however, familiar with the main features of the "demands," which virtually mean Japanese control of Chinese finance, railroads and army. That the conclusion of negotiations (if they have been concluded) with the Cabinet at Peking does not permanently settle the matter, Japan knows. Her next problem, therefore, is to conciliate the entire country—which is a much larger task. This fact is indicated in the following comment, also from the *Min Kuo Jih Pao:*

"Baron Hayashi is one of the most trusted men of Count Terauchi (Japanese Premier) and is noted for his stalwart support of Premier Tuan Chi-jui. It is to be hoped that his trip will reveal to him the actual conditions of the country so that he may realize the folly of giving aid to Premier Tuan. It is further to be hoped that he will from now on lend his powerful influence to assist in promoting and cementing the friendship of China and Japan. As to the so-called Japanese "demands" he must realize that he has the whole people to account for and should not be satisfied with merely being able to hold a string on the supposed leaders of Peking. This is what we sincerely hope of Baron Hayashi as a result of his close observation and intimate contact with the people of the country."

IN connection with Japan's plans for currency reform in China it is of interest to reproduce here part of an editorial from the *New East* (British publication) of Tokio: "The circumstances in which the offer (of the financial advisorship for China to Baron Sakatani) is made, however, are known within only a limited circle, and it is of particular interest to explain what they are. When the question of currency reform for China is considered, it is obvious that the money required must come from the Consortium Banks, and that the whole subject deeply interests the Governments concerned. The condition of the currency in China is one of the great obstacles to commercial development, for not only is foreign trade handicapped by the exchange fluctuations between the gold of other

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countries and the silver used by China, but within the country there is a diversity of currency bewildering to all but the money-changers who batten on exchange. There are in fact two problems to solve; one whether the standard is to be gold or silver, or a combination of both, and the other that of providing a uniform currency for use within the country. All interested are agreed upon the necessity of doing something, and Japan of late has been particularly active in this direction. The Consortium Banks are agreed in principle to assist China to reform her currency, and what is of particular interest is that the Governments behind the Banks are agreed that when a scheme has been formulated the execution of it shall be put in Japanese hands. As the Customs and the Salt Departments are controlled, so far as foreigners are concerned, by British nationals, and the Posts by French, it is obvious that the Japanese have the best claim to the direction of reorganization on foreign lines of any other department of the Chinese Administration. There is the additional reason that in present circumstances Japan is the only country prepared to make large advances, and if Japan is to find the money naturally she is entitled to the control."

ON February 1, as referred to previously in this REVIEW, there was established in Peking, as part of Japan's plan for financial reform and control in China, a new banking institution known as the Exchange Bank of China. It is supposed to be a cooperative Chinese-Japanese institution, but practically all of the capital was advanced by Japanese interests. A short time before this bank was established the Japanese bankers advanced Yen 20,000,000 to China for currency reform, and since this bank was established still more money has been advanced through it by Japan to China. There was one loan, security for which the Chinese Government put up the large modern Government printing establishment at Peking, and there was another loan (amount unknown) for the purpose of establishing wireless stations under Japanese supervision in all parts of China, and on May 1 still another loan for twenty million yen (G. $10,000,000) was made, for which the Chinese Telegraph service was given as security, and further along this line there have been rumors that a still larger loan is pending for which China will offer the land tax as security, not to mention several of the Chinese railway lines that are now practically free of indebtedness. How this money has been expended the Chinese public is largely in the dark, but on May 7 the *Shanghai Gazette* stated that in the last four months the Chinese Government had expended more than Mex. $34,000,000 for internal military purposes and that an additional expenditure of Mex. $16,000,000 is about to be made for the same purpose.

WHEN Baron Sakatani was in Shanghai he made the statement that so long as the funds of the Chinese Government are used to prosecute internal warfare, and the Government bank's funds sent to military chiefs in the provinces, it is impossible to attempt to provide a basis for sound currency, and he made the further statement that he was opposed to further loans to China unless the Government would give assurances that the money would be used for currency reform and not for internal political purposes. So we have the interesting condition of one Japanese group working for harmony, peace and reform in China, and another group indirectly promoting internal discord by lending money which is used by one part of the country in its fight against the other part. In connection with this point, the *Shanghai Gazette's* comments are timely:

When the Baron returns to Peking and Tokio he will deserve the Nobel Prize as a peacemaker, if he will impress the ruling powers of those two capitals with the essential importance of following the views he has given to the public in his visit to Shanghai. There is no doubt that the Baron's observing mind has been seriously impressed, during his tour of China, by the facts which must have come under his consideration. He has seen a China torn apart by internal politics and warring elements which are destroying the hope of business prosperity. He cannot fail also to have seen that the condition of unrest could not continue without money and that to loan money when there is no stable government is putting far off the day of the financial reform so much needed. And the suggestion is submitted that the warring political parties would have to stack their arms and go home if money could not be borrowed from a foreign state.

THE trend of these events is of particular interest to America at the present time, for they show that China instead of improving her position during the war, has instead placed herself more securely under the yoke of foreign control. With the Chinese Customs and Salt Department under British control, the Posts under French control, the railways, army and currency and also mines under Japanese control, and her seaports under foreign control, there isn't much left that China can call her own. It is to be hoped that America's extensive interests in educational, eleemosynary and up-lift work in China will continue and increase, for in the long run these will be the most important and far-reaching of all enterprises. It is only in this way that China can be prevented from furnishing the next danger-spot for another world war of the future. It is also to be hoped that the Siberian question will now permanently keep America's attention on this side of the Pacific, for undoubtedly China's position must be a matter of discussion and consideration at the Peace Conference. A prominent Chinese banker and business man of Shanghai recently in answer to the question, "What is going to become of

China?" answered thus: "China will emerge from the war a subject nation in every conceivable way except in name." If Japan can and will administer China's railways, finance and army as efficiently in China's behalf as China's other departments are administered by the British and French, there will be no objection from any source. If China is simply to be absorbed by Japan for the purpose of building up another Imperialism on this side of the globe, then it is a matter of international concern that should be investigated now instead of at some future date after the stage has been set for another world war. On March 14 President Wilson sent a message to the Congress of Soviets at Moscow as follows:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia. Although the Government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the Congress, that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life."

These words have an application to China. It is for America to know this, and it is also of the highest importance that China should so lift up her voice that America *will* know it.

J. B. P.

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# Proposal for a Russian Government on Chinese Soil

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE movement, backed by the Japanese Government and with tacit approval of the Entente Powers, of setting up an independent government of Russia on Chinese soil, is launched afresh. The recent visit of General Horvath, manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who returned to Harbin on May 1, concerned it principally. The Chinese Government on this occasion, as on previous ones, gave him no encouragement. He may proceed to Tokio to secure further assistance. Why is Japan interested in the movement and what is behind it? Thinking Chinese repeatedly ask themselves these two questions. So little do they understand them. The true significance of the questions I propose to explain.

The movement in itself is simple enough. It was started two months ago, and several attempts have since been made by foreign officials to secure from China approval thereof. In edeavors to influence her statesmen, General Horvath has taken a number of trips to the Capital. Prince Kudacheff has likewise exerted his utmost to make the plan a success. He is still recognized as Russian Minister to China, appointed by the Tsar when he was at the zenith of his power and recalled on paper by the Lenin Government. Horvath, Kudacheff and several other Russian patriots, in short, propose to set up at Harbin an independent government, transfer it to Eastern Siberia when it has grown in strength, and meanwhile defend and maintain it with 6,000 Chinese coolies. With this small beginning, presumably they will try to extend their influence north-westward across desolated Siberia until it reaches Petrograd and cities beyond. Ultimately they hope, I suppose, to restore order to their country and establish a central government to combat Germany. A splendid movement it is!

Unfortunately, its leaders are expecting impossible things from China, not to say too much. Harbin is a Chinese city, and the 6,000 laborers they propose to recruit are Chinese laborers. Without territory and subjects, they yet aspire to have a government to fight Bolsheviks! Nothing can be more unusual than this. International law does not sanction it. As a sovereign state, China cannot allow it. She abhors foreign intervention in her domestic affairs, and cannot very well meddle in those of Russia in the same breath. Had the Chinese laborers been recruited to fight Germany and had Harbin been used as a base for the purpose, China would readily have given her consent. If Horvath and Kudacheff endeavor to establish a new government in their own country, whether it be a monarchy or a republic, no matter how near to her territory its site may be, China will have nothing to say against it. But it is impossible for her to allow them to use one of her prime cities to battle with their own countrymen, even if their purpose is the best and the most noble. It is hardly believable that the Entente Powers are assisting these leaders, who will surely fail to attain, through such a project, the aim of completely bringing back to their side divided Russia. The troops of Semeinoff, whose support of the movement is evidently counted upon, are too far away, and cannot give aid. Even if it were otherwise, 10,000 Bolsheviks in Manchuli are sufficient to cope with 6,000 followers of Semeinoff's. In saying this, I am not pro-Bolshevik, but you have to view the situation as it is, and not as you wish it to be.

Whilst the Entente Powers will in no way profit by the movement, China will directly suffer therefrom. First of all, the establishment of such a Russian government in Chinese

territory will give a pretext to the Bolsheviks to invade China and to Japan to declare that the moment for military cooperation between these two countries has arrived. Herein we find a key to the solution of the puzzling question why Japan is helping Horvath and Kudacheff to run a government in territory other than their own. What she desires and is working for is an excuse for the continuation of the negotiations over a military convention regarding Chinese-Japanese cooperation in Siberia. Such a military convention, when concluded, will achieve for Japan the partial territorial conquest of China, providing as it does for the organization and commanding of Chinese troops by Japanese officers, the purchase of arms and ammunition from Japan, the so-called exchange of military maps, the establishment of Japanese fortresses in Chinese territory, Japanese administration of the Chinese dockyards and arsenals, Japanese control of China's railways, Japanese supervision of China's police forces, the giving to Japan of the best mines in China, Japanese direction of the Chinese navy, and other similar arrangements. Negotiations over the military convention are still proceeding in Peking. The day be cursed on which the Convention is signed, for soon afterwards China will be no more! There is only one way to save China from such ignominious destruction. We can yet keep our country intact if our leading officials will rise to the occasion and demonstrate to the world that they are true descendants of their warring ancestors.

It is thus plain enough that Japan's share in the movement is to create a new situation in the Far East, which is necessary to her selfish interest. As long as China keeps Russian revolutionists and counter-revolutionists equally away from her land, she need fear no danger of invasion from either of them. The minute we abandon this policy they will intrude into our territory contiguous with that of Russia, extending for tens of thousands of miles from Outer Mongolia to Sinkiang. Japan well knows all this. In order to give her a justification for the continuation of the present secret negotiations, she is trying to create for China fresh troubles in Manchuria under the pretext of helping Horvath and Kudacheff. In the same manner did she open the very negotiations two months ago, when she purposely exaggerated the extent of German influence which might spread to the Far East. A brief capitulation of the events during the period will undoubtedly show that much of the German menace in Asia was deliberately invented by her skillful publicists to scare China.

At first the rumor was extensively circulated, especially in Peking and Tokio, that many thousands of German prisoners in Siberia were set free, well armed, and were marching in the direction of Manchuria. They would not only endanger the peace of Asia, but also would imperil British, French and American interests in this part of the world. Two principles of military cooperation to stop this imaginary invasion of German hordes were proffered to China by Japan, and the former was literally compelled to accept them *en bloc*. They were, however, mere harmless statements of necessity for such cooperation, which was subsequently incorporated in the notes exchanged on March 23. Rapidly following this, Japan sent over a military mission for further discussion of the question, and at the same time delivered more than ten demands, much to the surprise of China's leading men. They are a revival of the notorious Fifth Group of the Twenty-one demands presented at the time when Yuan Shih-kai was still alive. The military convention now being negotiated, and which will embody them, will take effect long before and not on the day when the expedition is sent. Japan demands a period of preparations. As to when it will begin and when it ends, nothing is said therein. In other words, Japan intends to control the military affairs of China immediately after the conclusion of the convention. No doubt now exists in the minds of even the most skeptical of Japan's territorial ambition. The demands would not have been presented if she does not intend to gobble up China completely.

On the occasion of the presentation of the demands, Japan's representatives, in a "kiddish" manner, said to Chinese officials in effect: "Now you want to cooperate with me, but you do not have enough arms and ammunition, nor do you have good soldiers. You have no good military maps. You do not have enough transportation facilities. Your dockyards and arsenals are not managed with efficiency. Your police are not so well organized. You have innumerable mines, but they have not yet been touched. You have no strong fortresses. Your navy is not up-to-date. Because of all these, we will help you." It is very kind of Japan to extend to China such a helping hand. Her demands may be interpreted as an expression of her altruistic desire to get a large degree of control of the Chinese force—less organized, to be sure—that is to cooperate with the Japanese in Manchuria and Siberia in order to make the campaign a great success. In reality, Japan has chosen the moment to try to acquire perpetual political and military control over China, as is clearly shown in her attempt to make the military convention a lasting instrument. Such action on her part violates all the existing treaties with England and America, in which the principle of equal opportunity figures prominently.

So terrible have been the desiderata of Japan that finally our statesmen turned their eyes Westward and took a look to see if there

was really any possibility of invasion from the German prisoners, as is so vividly pictured by the Japanese pressmen. They found that they were fooled. There was no such possibility. German prisoners would by all means return to their own country for productive purposes. According to the American State Department, Germany was sending to Russia a big commission to present demands regarding the exchange of prisoners, failing compliance with which Germany would threaten to occupy Petrograd. She demanded the immediate release of all fit German prisoners of war to go back to fight, to do ordinary labor or to increase her population! Latest advices from Habarovsk state that large numbers of German and Austrian prisoners are being sent on the Amur Railway westwards. The question of 60,000 German prisoners in Siberia is thus practically disposed of. As to the fear of invasion by the Bolsheviks, it is even less real. They are pacifists, and have no good reason to trouble us unless we consent to the establishment of a new government in our territory by Horvath and Kudacheff. Whatever Bolsheviks remained at Harbin have all been expelled. Four thousand well trained Chinese soldiers in that city, and several divisions of troops in Heilungkiang and Kirin, are well able to keep them out of our territory should they find it convenient or profitable to return. That there is no necessity for military cooperation between China and Japan is apparent. Nevertheless China has been coerced to negotiate for it. Such is the *resume* of the events during the last few weeks.

The Russian question not only concerns China and Japan alone, but also it is a world one. Such being the case, it is interesting to inquire what is the policy of the Entente Powers towards that country. They mean France, an original ally of Russia, and England, an ally since the beginning of the War. Undoubtedly France hopes to keep Russia in the group, and England entertains the same, having sent expeditions to the Dardanelles and already given to her many loans as compensations for continuing war on the Eastern Front. The separate peace with Germany disabled the "Great Northern Bear" from further participation in the war, and the Entente Powers unquestionably wish to punish the Lenin Government, which was responsible for this. Is it advisable to entrust the mission of punishing the Lenin Government to such a country as Japan? In this connection, it must be remembered that the Entente Powers and the Lenin Government are on speaking terms at present. The latter, for instance, consulted the French Military Attache in Petrograd regarding the organization of the Russian Army, and he said that if Russia wished to fight again on the side of the Entente Powers the French Government would only be too glad to assist her. If the hope of reconciliation is still entertained, what will be the result if Japan and China send an expedition to Siberia? It will serve only to arouse the antipathy of the Bolsheviks and force them to shake hands with Germany whole-heartedly. The British and French attitudes towards Russia in Petrograd and that in Tokio are singularly inconsistent. That of the United States of America, which still sympathizes with and gives as much assistance as is possible to Russia and expresses good will to the Lenin Government unofficialy, is the right one in the opinion of leading officials of this country

The question of what the future of Russia will be naturally is of equal interest. Supposing that the attempt to win that country over to the Allied side is a failure, and supposing that the separate peace with Germany remains in force, it must be carefully considered before the Entente Powers should officially ask Japan to send into Siberia an expedition. If the Entente Powers insist upon punishing the Bolsheviks, and if this mission is to be undertaken by Japan with China's assistance, and if some Russian territory like Vladivostock or the Amur Province is occupied by Japanese troops, the only result, so far as I can see, will be the expansion of Japanese influence in that region. There will be built in Siberia a Japanese Poland, a Japanese Ukraine, a Japanese Courland and a Japanese Livonia. Is such a result consistent with President Wilson's promised "settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire?" A Japanese expedition will bring about an international situation, which will make not only President Wilson, but also Lloyd George and Clemenceau sorry for it. This is one of the reasons why we oppose a punitive expedition to Russia. Any cooperation between China and Japan, if this reason is sound, is sheerly nonsensical. It will not help the Allied cause, but will bring to China disasters.

Even practical business men in Japan have forseen all this and, forseeing, opposed the expedition. Their opposition has caused the resignation of Count Motono, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who advocated intervention in Russia. It is yet too early to know whether his successor, Baron Goto, shares his views on the question, but of one thing it is certain: Count Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to Russia,

upon his return home told the correspondents that the doctrine of non-conquest and non-annexation, as advocated by the Bolsheviks, would become more powerful after the war and that Japan should carefully see to it that she would not tread upon the path which will lead to trouble. Before his return the sentiment against the intervention policy has gained support from every class of people in the country. Intervention, they point out, would need heavy military expenditures and cause panics in the money market. Even after the murder of several Japanese subjects in Vladivostock, the Allied consuls gave assurance to the Russian community that their troops would be withdrawn when order was restored and the protection of foreign residents assured. This indicates a change of the policy of the Allied countries in dealing with the situation in Russia. "No intervention" appears to be the watchword, Then what is the use of continuing the negotiations for a military convention between China and Japan, and why should attempts be made anew, with Japan's backing, to set an independent government of Russia on Chinese soil? Why is Japan still moving heaven and earth to create a camouflage war situation in Asia? A free, frank and timely discussion by all the nations concerned of their common policy towards Russia is indisputably now needed.

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# From One Republic to Another

SOME years ago the Chinese rebelled against a foreign autocracy—to use the words of a young Chinese friend of mine—and set up a government of their own. This government they have called a Republic and it has been believed in and supported by some among the Chinese from the day of its inauguration to the present day. Those who wish well to liberal governments and those who have faith in the spread of democracy have wished well to the Republic of China ever since 1911 and they have done so whatever they may have thought of the wisdom of particular men or of particular steps.

The Chinese have had troubles with their new republic. They have gone through difficulty after difficulty. There has, upon more than one occasion, been a feeling of despair among the Chinese and among their friends. They have seen the chief officer of their republic attempt to set up a monarchy, they have seen a second and less imposing attempt to go back to the monarchical form of government. They see their country divided against itself to-day and they see it the prey of civil war. Yet there are some who have held out and there are some who are still holding out. They are looking forward to the day when a real republic shall represent China in the family of nations and no one is justified in saying up to this day that they are doomed to complete disappointment.

Turn to Russia. Here is a country that has recently revolted against a foreign autocracy. It has cast off the Tsar and it has tried to set out on the way toward a liberal government. It has had and it is still having its troubles. And so we might go on building up an analogy.

The analogy is not exact but it is close. So, surely, no one in the world ought to be more willing or more eager to raise a voice to encourage Russia than this same Republic of China. No country is in a better place historically or geographically to speak a word of hope to those liberals within Russia who do not hear many friendly words.

Again, China entered the war after the United States and many Chinese have said that it was America's example that brought China in. Among the few friendly voices that the liberals of Russia have heard is that of President Wilson. There is one sentence in President Wilson's "Program of the World's Peace" that China might study with care and act upon with wholeheartedness. It is the following sentence: "The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good-will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

So, in speaking a word of cheer and of friendship to the people of Russia, China will again be following President Wilson and his leadership.

There is still another angle from which to view the matter. Japan is urging China to enter into an agreement with her, an agreement based upon the supposed need for military interference on the part of China and Japan in the affairs and the internal administration of Siberia. It would certainly be a sufficient answer if China were to say that she will take no step that may be construed as helping to take advantage of her neighbor now suffering from the troubles that China herself has asked the nations to look upon with sympathy in her case.

Here are the suggestions for a policy that promises the satisfaction of doing a good thing at a good time; it would be a whole-hearted stand upon the side of a liberal, fair and patient attitude toward Russia, a message from one nation in trouble to another in like trouble, a stand with President Wilson and a measuring up to his "acid test of good-will," a cutting of the knot of secret agreement over an expedition into the territory of a neighbor.

The question is, Why has such a policy not been proposed and worked for by some liberal-minded Chinese? Why is it not advocated to-day?

Shanghai, May 6.

C. F. R.

# How to Live Long in China

THE deaths in Shanghai last Sunday of two "old China hands" who had considerably outdistanced the three score years and ten referred to in Holy Writ, one having reached the age of 77, the other of 81, are in themselves sufficient evidence that residence in the Far East generally, or in Shanghai particularly, is not necessarily deleterious to longevity. We are further reminded of this fact by the first chapter in a manual just issued from the press of the Christian Literature Publishing House entitled "A Manual for Young Missionaries to China," edited by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who, it may be mentioned in passing, has not found life in China so very enervating, seeing that he has been for forty-five years a missionary of the American Board in China. The chapter in question, on which the balance of this article is mainly based, was contributed by E. H. Hume, M. A., M. D., the dean of Siang-yi Medical College (Yale Mission), Changsha, and is entitled "The Physical Life of the Missionary." But it might just as appropriately be called How to Keep Well in China, as, of course, the same rules of health that apply to missionaries also apply to all other human beings.

The first important point made by Dr. Hume is that *with reasonable care it is easy to keep as well in the tropics as it is at home.* And now for some of the rules: Be careful about taking physical risks; eat only thoroughly cooked food; do not expose your head and eyes recklessly to the sun; do not weight your head down with pounds of heavy "*topees*," but find the lightest helmet you can, one that will shade the back of your neck and allow free circulation of air between head-band and scalp.

Be vaccinated early against smallpox, and against typhoid and para-typhoid. These diseases are so prevalent in China and the danger of infection is so materially lessened by these simple precautionary measures that it is wrong not to use the protection they afford. Other infections abound in China, tuberculosis being the most rampant. Against this, nothing avails so much as the general building up of the systematic resistance and constant breathing of abundant fresh air. Malarial fever and dengue are common in many districts. They are carried to man by mosquitoes; it is therefore imperative to use mosquito nets on the beds or, better still, to have the entire house screened with wire gauze. Care should be taken to avoid the bites of other insects as well; rat fleas are the transmitters of plague; lice carry typhus; flies, ants, and cockroaches may infect with typhoid; and the list could be prolonged. Frequent bathing and change of underwear afford the surest protection.

Chinese are still so uninformed in matters of hygiene that every one should be on his guard in crowded streets and in the presence of coolies to avoid contact with clothing probably contaminated and with the breath of persons who may be infected with disease of the respiratory tract. Flies are bred in filth and should be rigorously kept away from food. Within reasonable limits and after finding out the health experience of your particular locality, exercise as you would at home. Test without taxing your strength. Even in summer, exercise enough to perspire freely; but do not become exhausted. There is more danger of becoming fat from too little, than thin from too much, exercise. Go in for that form of exercise which appeals to you, whether it be tennis, cricket, baseball, boating or walking. For those who have not the time or the facilities for the more formal games, the daily recreative walk should be a duty. And there are scarcely any who cannot plan for a brief daily period of home calisthenics, taken in sleeping or gymnasium suit.

Just these simple measures may make the difference between health and invalidism. Most Westerners undoubtedly need more sleep in China than at home. Plan for eight hours as a minimum and for nine whenever you can get it. Thorough ventilation of the sleeping apartment is, if anything, more important in China than at home; many will do well to sleep on a porch or veranda. If you are doing hard mental work, take a short nap—even fifteen minutes will do—after the noon meal. You will work better the rest of the day; and in later years this habit will prove most valuable as a means of refreshment after the wearing work of the forenoon.

The newcomer will usually avoid indigestion by following a few simple rules: Eat less than in a colder climate, especially of meat. In summer eat plentifully of cooked vegetables, and meat but once a day. Beware of all uncooked food, especially in summer, avoiding all lettuce and other vegetables with whose life history you are not familiar. Uncooked or inadequately cooked meat is frequently the cause of tapeworm infection; boil all drinking water and milk; eat slowly, chew thoroughly; keep the teeth well cleaned and regularly inspected by a competent dentist; beware of Chinese cooking; it is frequently very rich; and its

very tastiness often leads to over-indulgence and indigestion. Complete abstinence from alcohol is the only safe rule for every one; to use alcohol in summer is to invite digestive disorder. Control individual irregularities of the digestive system, not with medication, but by modifications of the diet. If constipated, use a bulky dietary, with whole wheat bread, olive oil, and other relaxing foodstuffs; if prone to diarrhoea, eat a concentrated diet. Do not make a habit of adding quantities of salt to your food at meals, as this may easily overtax your kidneys. Intestinal parasites abound, many of them entering the system with the food. It is therefore desirable that a physician should make a microscopic examination occasionally in order to be able to say with certainty whether they are present; and if so, to institute suitable measures for their removal. Vermifuges are usually strong poisons, and it is better not to take them on the mere chance of their being needed, but to have miscroscopic proof that they are called for.

In a land where malaria is common and other parasites of disease abound, it is essential to keep the heart muscle vigorous and to maintain an adequate supply of good red blood. Nothing will keep the heart muscle so sound as avoidance of excess, both in food and drink, and the provision of sufficient exercise to keep the body muscles in good trim. When these become limp and flabby, or when the body becomes over-fat, it is safe to assume that the heart muscle has followed suit. For the patient who has been through an illness or operation the road back to health and vigor seldom lies in medication with pills and tonics, but more often in graduated exercise or massage and a suitable dietary. Modern nose and throat specialists tell us that while we give much and deserved attention to the teeth, we practically neglect to clean with regularity the upper part of the respiratory tract. It should be part of one's routine, especially in a land where tuberculosis of the lungs abounds, to use an individual atomizer as he uses an individual toothbrush. A simple alkaline nasal wash and throat-spray will do much to prevent common colds and other infections through the nose and throat.

All who can should make the cold morning shower or plunge bath a routine. Provided such a bath is followed at once by a good reaction, no other tonic is so good for the respiratory system; but it should never be continued if chilling or other adverse reaction occurs. Sponge the chest often with cold water; and do not be afraid of plenty of cold fresh air in the sleeping room at night. Practise deep breathing at least twice a day, taking each time fifteen or twenty full breaths, so that ample fresh air may ventilate those upper corners of the lungs so frequently undistended and often the starting point of mischief. Avoid keeping the feet or bodily clothing wet for a long time. If exposure to the wet has occurred, get a hot bath and dry clothing as early as possible. No part of one's physical being will be so sensitive to the change to China or need such careful provision for its well-being, as the nervous system. Happy the newcomer who is blessed with a buoyant temperament, ready to rise above the petty annoyances of the day and hour, who eats and exercises regularly and takes care to secure long hours of care-free sleep.

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As Dr. Hume's advice was written for missionaries and not for the general public, it was only natural that he did not make any particular point of the effects of using alcohol, it being taken for granted that a missionary would not, at any rate, take intoxicating liquors to excess. But we feel it necessary, in order that this article on how to live long in China may carry with it the fullest weight, to emphasize the fact that the use of alcoholic liquors, the evil effects of which are so thoroughly recognized in Western lands that their manufacture and sale is being restricted in nearly every Allied country, is responsible for shortening the lives of a very large proportion of the residents of the Far East. Just to clinch this point it may be mentioned that several months ago the Governor of Hongkong publicly stated that more than fifty per cent of the Government employees in that British colony failed to reach the age which would entitle them to a Government pension because of their drinking habits.

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# U. S. Firm Against Army To Siberia

*The following article is by David Lawrence, the Washington correspondent of the "New York Evening Post," who has the reputation of being one of the best interpreters in the capital of the Administration's Policy.*

NORTHCLIFFE'S press campaign in behalf of Japanese military intervention in Siberia, launched in order to persuade America to modify her objection to such a step, is not likely to succeed. Recent events, instead of shaking the confidence of the Government here in the wisdom of its counsel to the Allies on the subject of military intervention in Siberia, have tended rather to strengthen the feeling that the United States may by its present tactics bring the Russian people in united support of the Allied cause with the possibility of real military aid on the Eastern front should the war be prolonged two or three years more.

Three things have made a profound impression in Washington as an offset to the outcry for interference with Russian sovereignty. They are, first, the official reports of Captain William Webster of the American Red Cross, and Captain W. L. Hicks, British officer, who were authorized by Leon Trotzky and the Bolsheviki authorities to investigate at first hand in Siberia reports of a concentration of large numbers of German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. They visited all points on the Transcontinental Railway and reported that the menace to the road had been greatly exaggerated. They saw a few Austrians and Germans who had deserted from their commands early in the war and some other prisoners who had joined one or the other side in the factional disturbances in Siberia. Major Walter Drysdale, American military attache at Peking, investigated from the Pacific Coast westward and joined Captain Hicks and Captain Webster at the middle point of the road, and the reports of all three agree.

The second point is that the Russian authorities are deeply appreciative of America's attitude, and a better spirit now prevails toward the Allied cause. This has taken tangible form in some places by the acceptance of British and French aid in instructing Bolsheviki troops in the Red army now opposing the Finnish White Guards, who were organized by Germany.

The third point is that Japan herself has decided not to intervene in Siberia, and undoubtedly the speech to that effect by Foreign Minister Motono was influenced by the reports of Baron Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who recently arrived at Harbin with William Butler Wright, first secretary of the American Embassy at Petrograd. Baron Uchida was until three years ago Japanese Ambassador in Washington, and has the confidence of the American Government. When he says that he believes the intervention by Japan or any other Government in Siberia would have a disastrous effect on the Russian people, he expresses a view that is based upon personal and intimate observation of the characteristics of the Russian people. His view undoubtedly was expressed to Ambassador Francis before they separated at Petrograd, and it begins to be evident that President Wilson, in saying to France and Great Britain that he believed foreign intervention without the consent of Russia would be inadvisable, acted on the advice obtainable from the diplomats in Petrograd, as well as his own well-defined notion that the Entente Allies could not afford to force themselves on the Russian authorities and impose their will as Germany did in the Baltic Provinces.

From the beginning the President has looked upon the whole Siberian question as one in which moral questions and the effect on the Russian people far outweighed military considerations. In fact, Senator King of Utah, who discussed the matter with Mr. Wilson, had said that he obtained the impression that intervention wonld be agreed to only if a serious military necessity arose. The reports thus far received show that the alleged menace is exaggerated and much less important than was at first described by the British press. The statements of Lord Cecil, British Under-Secretary of State, urging Japanese intervention were really based upon apprehension that Germany would somehow make her way into India through Siberia. Baron Uchida, in a public statement, has exploded that apprehension, too.

The policy of the American Government, however, is not to hold aloof from the Siberian question entirely, but to endeavor to cultivate such friendly relations with Russia as will make possible more invitations such as Trotzky and the Bolsheviki authorities issued to Allied military missions to help them organize an army for defence.

The United States has held that the request for Allied aid must proceed from the Russians themselves, and while the fantastic notions of the Northcliffe press picturing a Japanese army of two million men transported through Siberia to the eastern front probably will not make a very good impression on the Russian people, the hope is expressed that such military aid as is eventually extended may be American, British, and French, as well as Japanese—something that would impress Russia with the wholehearted interest of the Entente in the rehabilitation of Russia.

But in the meantime the friendliest feeling exists between Japan and the United States. This Government's position has not been misunderstood, and the best evidence of the friendship is the recent agreement to give the Japanese steel wherewith to build ships. The embargo on steel has caused much irritation among Japanese shipbuilders, whose pressure on the Tokio Government as a consequence is supposed to have led to the recall of Ambassador Sato from Washington, and the substitution of Viscount Ishii, who has just left Tokio for the United States. On the whole, Japan and the United States have come out of the delicate episode good friends, Russia is getting closer to the Allies, and the policy of caution pursued may yet bring out a Russian army that will be of help to the Allies in diverting the attention of Germany from the western front and compelling her to redistribute her forces.

## American Activities in Russia

*From the Manchuria Daily News.*

*"American activities in Siberia and North Manchuria have become topics of direct interest to the Japanese and all sorts of rumors, many of which we are disposed to discredit, are freely circulated. While allowing amply for the intrigues and plots of the German agents and the natural prevalence of misleading and false rumors amidst the unsettled state of things in Siberia and North Manchuria, we might be permitted to give the following to impart an idea of what sorts of talk are being industriously disseminated."—Ed. M. D. News.*

From the reports so far to hand, the Americans have spread the sphere of their influence from Siberia into European Russia. The members of the U. S. Railway Mission have been distributed not only to the Chinese Eastern Railway, but also from Siberia to European Russia. They are concerned in the construction of railways, the operation of trains, etc.

Moreover, the American capitalists seem to have interested themselves closely in shipping, mining and forestry industries, in addition to electricity, waterworks, road building, etc., enterprises in cities and towns of any consequence in Russia.

For the supply of railway materials, machinery of all kinds, etc., as desired by the Russians, the Americans appear to find little difficulty in being amply rewarded with more concessions in Siberia.

It is noteworthy that, with their proverbial alertness and tact, the Americans have enlisted the sympathy of the Russian press at the chief centers of Siberia to inspire the confidence of the Russian public in the dependability of American good will.

It is said that the American cherished hope is to have an intercontinental railway constructed from New York to Siberia across Behring Strait and to hold the railway under their own management.

At all events, not long after the war is over, the connection of the Siberian railways with the American systems is expected to become an accomplished fact.

It will be an easy thing for the United States to construct a subterranean railway between Alaska and Siberia.

What will then be the position of the South Manchuria Railways?

Already the United States is planning to establish a wireless office equipped with a powerful electric current in Alaska so as to exchange communications between Washington, D. C., and Moscow.

Wireless stations are maintained at Petropavlovsk (Kamchatka), Nikolaevsk, Chita, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, etc.

The interesting question that suggests itself is: Will the Americans keep their hands off North Manchuria?

The present indications are decidedly for an answer in the negative to the above question.

Even if the American activities were to be confined to Siberia, the economic pressure to be felt by the Japanese would be very oppressive indeed. But if North Manchuria, too, were to be included in the American sphere of influence in the new great Siberia-Alaska communications belt, quite cutting off South Manchuria from the world's highway of commerce and traffic, except as a byway to and from Chosen and Japan, where would Japan be situated?

With such contingencies in the prospect, casual observers would agree that the interests of the Americans and the Japanese in North Manchuria and Siberia are directly opposed, and that, before the Germans appear on the scene, the Japanese will be very much in the Americans' way.


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# Notes from Peking

The semi-annual reunion of the American College Club will be held on Saturday afternoon, May 18. It will take the form of a picnic this time at Peihai (North Lake), north of the President's Palace. The dinner will be served in the pavilion facing the northern part of the lake. A more beautiful spot cannot be found for such a gathering, and it is expected that a large number of American college men and women will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit this part of the old Imperial City, which is seldom opened to the public.

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Dr. C. C. Wang, managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and Dr. T. C. Sun, managing director of the Chuchin-Chouhsiang Railways,

gave a tiffin on April 29 in the Central Park in honor of John F. Stevens, chairman of the American Railway Commission to Russia, who is now visiting in Peking. There were present at the tiffin His Excellency Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation, Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the Legation, George A. Kyle, chief engineer of the Chucin-Chouhsiang Railways, F. C. Hitchcock and Samuel S. Young of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, Yu Jen-feng, Shen-chi and J. E. Baker of the Ministry of Communications, Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, Assistant Director of the Customs Administration, Eugene Stevens, son of John F. Stevens, T. C. Hu and K. Y. Tsai of the Chuchin Railway, H. J. Fei of the Peking-Hankow Railway, Dr. Hawkling Yen of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R. C. Pierce and R. R. Rankin of Andersen, Meyer & Company.

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The next issue of the *Chinese Social & Political Science Review* will be ready for distribution next week. It will contain a number of interesting articles on social and political subjects as usual.

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The American Red Cross Fete will be held on Wednesday, May 15, on the American Glacis, as arranged. The Peking community is looking to this social event with great interest. Following the Fete there will be an American Red Cross drive for funds from May 20 to May 27.

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The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau will meet on Friday evening, May 10.

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The first meeting of the stockholders of the *North China Star* Company is called for Wednesday, May 8, at the room of the American Chamber of Commerce. Tientsin. At the meeting a board of seven will be selected to represent the stockholders as a Board of Directors, who will be authorized to proceed with the purchase of a plant and to transact all other business necessary to the publication of a daily English newspaper. According to the amounts subscribed, by approximate calculation, the Board of Directors will consist of four American, one British, one French and one Chinese stockholders. More than 150 persons have subscribed. It is expected that the first issue of the *North China Star* will be in June. Its staff in Tientsin has begun work.

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Raymond P. Tenney, newly-appointed consular judge and senior American assessor of the Shanghai Mixed Court, will leave for Shanghai some time this week. His successor as assistant Chinese Secretary of the American Legation is Ernest B. Price, who was formerly Vice-Consul at Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Price have already arrived in Peking.

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A. C. Weesmann, formerly of the administration of the City of New York under Mayor John P. Mitchel, is visiting Peking on a sight-seeing trip. Mr. Weesmann is specially interested in industrial education.

R. K. Evans, who is a member of the Theological Department of the Peking University (Methodist), is leaving for France this Monday to take up an appointment of the British Government.

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Brigadier-General Robert Kennon Evans, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Philippines, and Mrs. Evans arrived in Peking on Saturday morning. May 4. They were welcomed at the Chienmen station by Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation, who represented the Minister. A Chinese guard of honor, consisting of five hundred soldiers, was drawn up on the platform for Brigadier-General Evans. Colonel Kane, Commandant of the American Legation Guard, with the officers and the whole Guard, was also present at the station to welcome the chief of the Department of the Philippines. Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Belin, of the American Legation, were also present to extent the visiting guests their welcome,

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Brigadier-General Evans visited Tsingtao on April 28 and 29 on his way to Peking. Upon the arrival of the Army Transport *Merritt* at Tsingtao Harbor, he was received by Colonel Nakashima of the Japanese Army on behalf of Lieutenant-General F. Hongo, commanding the Tsingtao Garrison. In the morning, an officer was detailed to escort Brigadier-General Evans on an inspection of the forts, and in the afternoon the party visited Litsun, at one time the German field headquarters, and the agricultural experiment stations. In the evening, Brigadier-General Evans was entertained at dinner. Great cordiality characterised the occasion. He was entertained by the American Consul and American residents at tea the next day. This visit of the Commandant of the Department of the Philippines to Tsingtao afforded proof of the desire of the Japanese authorities to evidence great cordiality towards the United States of America.

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Brigadier-General Evans and Mrs. Evans will stay in Peking for two weeks and many entertainments have been planned in their honor.

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Dr. and Mrs. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, father and mother of Willing Spencer, and W. C. Whiffen, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, and Mrs. Whiffen, visited the Great Wall and Nankow for three days towards the end of the last week.

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Dr. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch went to the Western Hills last Friday for recreation.

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Major Drysdale, Military Attache of the American Legation, went to Kalgan last week.

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Liang Shih-yi, a leading figure in Chinese politics, celebrated his birthday at Tientsin on Saturday. All the highest officials in Peking were present on the occasion.

Peking, May 5.

# Who's Who in Peking

**Dr. Y. C. Chang, new president of the Tsing Hua College, Peking.**

*The appointment of Dr. Y. C. Chang as president of the Tsing Hua College was published in the Government Gazette a week ago. At the time of appointment, Dr. Chang was Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Secretary to the Tariff Revision Commission now sitting at Shanghai. The latter position will be retained until the completion of the tariff revision, and Dr. Chang will not assume his new office at present.*

*Dr. Chang, born at Canton in 1880, studied at the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, from 1890 to 1891, and at the Queen's College in the following year. Then he came to the North and studied at the Peiyang University. From 1898 to 1899 he studied at the Imperial Tokio University, Japan. During the period he was awarded various prizes for high standing in Chinese and English and Athletics. In August of 1901 Dr. Chang arrived in America to pursue a high education. He studied law at the University of California and Yale University, where he graduated with a degree of LL.B. in 1903 and M.L. the following year.*

*When the Chinese High Commissioners were appointed to go to Europe and America for the investigation of constitutional governments between 1905 to 1906, he was appointed an attache. Upon his return he received the degree of Chin Shih, equivalent to the foreign degree of Doctor of Law, from the Government after a competitive examination. From 1906 to 1907 Dr. Chang was Inspector of Schools in Shansi, Chihli, Shantung, Honan, etc. The next year found him as Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Japan. From 1910 to 1911 he was president of the College of Communications, Peking. He was promoted to be Secretary to the President and Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs soon afterwards. From 1913 to 1915 he was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu and Anhwei.*


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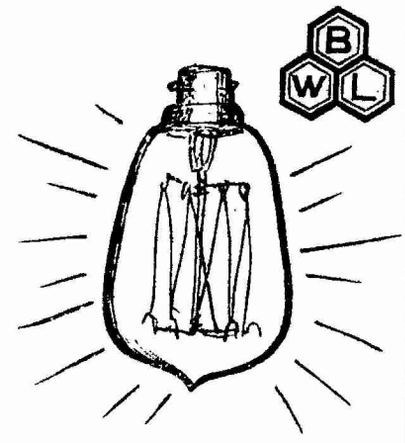


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# Week's News Summary

## THE WAR

*April 30.* The British troops continue their advance in Palestine, having advanced their line westward of the Jordan a maximum depth of a mile in the vicinity of Mezrah.

*May 1.* French troops capture Voormezeele from the Germans.——British troops in Italy make raids southwest of Canove, southward of Asiago, inflicting losses on the enemy.

*May 3.* British aviators drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets.

*May 4.* German artillery opens an intense bombardment of the French and British positions from the neighborhood of Locre to southward of Ypres.——Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports unmistakable signs that the Germans are resuming their efforts to force the chain of hills west of Kemmel.

*May 5.* A German submarine stops a Spanish vessel 50 miles off the coast of Africa and puts on board her 2 of its crew who had been severely wounded during a fight with a British transport, which had been sunk; incidentally the Germans demanded pro-

visions, but 5 sacks of rice were all the Spanish captain could spare from his own depleted stores.

*May 6.* French troops attack the German positions at Kemmel and near Bailleul; the British deliver their attack southward of Hebuterne.——The German mine-laying submarine U-39 is sunk in the North Sea by the combined fire of a British destroyer and the explosion of a depth bomb; the commander, named Ehrentraut, was a close personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia.——U. S. Secretary of War Baker announces that 233,000 more men have been called to the army from 45 States during the month.

*May 7.* The British Army in France improves its position by a series of raids, advancing on a wide front between the Somme and the Ancre; the enemy is driven back near Albert to a depth of 500 yards.

### CHINA

*May 4.* At a meeting of the extraordinary Parliament at Canton a resolution is passed in favor of forming a joint government with the Southwestern provinces; Sun Yat-sen resigns.

*May 6.* A large consignment of Japanese arms and ammunition arrives in Peking.——The Peking-Hankow Railway authorities decide as a protection against robbers to attach armored cars to their trains between Shuntehfu and Wushangkwan.

*May 8.* The Chinese Government appropriates a monthly sum of Tls. 111,400 for nineteen months for the construction of a breakwater at Chefoo.

### GENERAL

*May 1.* Advices from the Ukraine are that the Government has informed the Central Powers that it cannot fulfill the promise previously made to supply 12,000,000 poods of wheat during May, owing to the strong opposition of the peasants.

*May 2.* The coasting steamer *City of Athens* is sunk off the Atlantic coast as a result of a collision with a cruiser; 74 passengers are drowned.

*May 3.* Germany, having assumed control of the Limburg Railway on the ground that if the Allies used Dutch ships Germany may use Dutch railways, the *Manchester Guardian* points out that whereas Germany's submarine campaign flatly conflicts with Dutch interests, Holland can have no conceivable interest in allowing the transport of war material over her railways.——The committees on state purchase of the British liquor trade show that the cost of acquisition will be between four hundred and five hundred million pounds; purchase is recommended on a basis of profits before the war and the rates of capitalization existing before the war.——U. S. Secretary of War Baker submits to the military committee of the Senate estimates totalling approximately fifteen billion dollars gold for his immediate program.

*May 4.* The chaotic political situation in Austria continues and the Premier is empowered by Emperor Karl to adjourn the Reichsrath.

*May 5.* A message from Manchouli (on the Manchurian border) states that Colonel Semeinoff's detachment is still advancing and that several railway stations are now in his hands.——John Dillon, leader of the Nationalist Party, and De Valera, leader of Sinn Fein, from the same platform at Ballaghadereen deliver address against conscription to a demonstration of 15,000.——Ramsay Macdonald while making a speech at Leicester, in the course of which he made a complaint that no action was taken a year ago upon the offer of peace made by the Austrian Emperor, is surrounded by a body of discharged soldiers who are prevented by the police from wrecking the platform.——Norway and the United States sign a trade agreement providing for the exchange of commodities; the United States agrees not to seize or hamper Norwegian vessels.

*May 6.* The opinion is general in London that the appointment of Field-Marshal Viscount French as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland indicates that the British Government is determined to pursue a strong and firm Irish policy.——Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, states that there have been no peace offers received recently from the enemy.

*May 7.* Major-General Maurice of the British Army creates a sensation by a letter to the London press challenging the veracity of statements recently made in the House of Commons by Bonar Law.

*May 8.* The United States loans Great Britain a further £15,000,000.

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# America

According to the *Official Bulletin* of the U. S. Government for Wednesday March 27, the people of the United States before the war saved from five to six million dollars (gold) annually. Now under the stress of war, the figures for 1917 show that the people have increased their savings to fifteen million dollars.

In the course of a speech in the U. S. Senate March 28, Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, declared that Senator La Follette ought to be expelled, and that Victor Berger, Socialist candidate for the Senate in Wisconsin, should be interned. On the same date Senator Overman, of North Carolina, charged that the tampering with aeroplanes being manufactured at the Curtis plant was due in great measure for the delay. He displayed in the Chamber a portion of the mechanism of a machine to show how it had been cut and soft metal substituted by some spy, and said that it required two months to examine and make sure that every other machine was all right. He declared that many employees of the Curtis plant had German names, and advocated commandeering the plant and putting employees there under the direct supervision of the Government.

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# Men and Events

Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, wife of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, is seriously ill at their home at the College.

A graduating recital is to be given in the Moore Memorial Chapel, McTyeire School, on Friday evening, May 17, at 8:30 p.m., by Miss Tsao Zok-tsung and Miss How Loo-tuk.

Mrs. W. H. Lacy, wife of W. H. Lacy, manager of the Methodist Publishing House of Shanghai, is seriously ill of para-typhoid, from which she has been suffering for the last four weeks.

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## Chinese-American Company

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Charles Denby, a member of the American War Board in Washington (former U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai), arrived in Japan recently *en route* to Shanghai and other ports in China on business for the American Government.

Lamont M. Cochran of Seattle, Washington, has arrived in Shanghai, where he will be located for several months. He is interested in the automobile business and represents several well known American automobile companies.

W. S. Leonard of Andersen, Meyer & Company, manager of the U. S. Rubber Export Company in China, departed last week for a month's trip in Central and North China. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leonard.

G. F. Bickford, American vice-consul at Shanghai, has been transferred to Tsinanfu, Shantung, where he has been appointed American Consul. This is the first time that the American government has had a consular station at Tsinanfu.

On March 27 the German Government announced that there were 180 American prisoners of war held in German internment camps. The announcement gave the names of the prisoners, together with the location of the internment camps where the prisoners are held.

Count de Toulouse Lautrec de Savine, a Russian Horse Guards officer on his way to the Western front, gave an interesting talk on conditions in Russia at the Kalee Hotel, Shanghai, last Monday evening. The speaker also recounted some of his adventures as an exile in Siberia.

The first six months' interest coupons on the American Second Liberty Loan will be payable on May 15. Since about G. $200,000 of these bonds were sold in China last fall, this means that holders of these bonds will draw 4 per cent interest on their bonds this month.

A meeting will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society at 5 Museum Road, Thursday May 16, at 5:30 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a "Shanghai Moral Improvement Committee." Announcements of the meeting have been sent out by James A. Heal and Frank Rawlinson.

John M. Darrah, formerly the American Postmaster at Shanghai, and a prominent member of the Masonic body, is at present lying in the General Hospital in a critical condition following upon a stroke of paralysis with which he was stricken early in the week while he was resting after the noon hour.

The annual spring Races will take place in Shanghai under the auspices of the Shanghai Race Club on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 13, 14 and 15. The Maritime Customs, and nearly all other public offices, as well as private firms, will observe the afternoons of these three days as holidays.

A. G. Loehr, formerly of the American Consular service but for the last couple of years assistant manager of Knapp & Baxter of Shanghai, has returned to the consular service at Shanghai. It is also reported that S. Sokobin, who left the consular service several months ago to join the China and Java Export Company of Tientsin, has also returned to the Government service.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court last Wednesday the rehearing was commenced of the case in which the *Shunpao* (Chinese newspaper) is concerned, and in which the Italian Assessor, Mr. Ros, had previously given judgment for Tls. 300,000. Arguing for the defendants, Mr. Platt, of the British Bar, contended that the $300,000 originally awarded to the plaintiff as damages should be reduced to $11,450.

When it comes to producing a fete our French friends can easily show all other nationalities how to do it, but nevertheless the success of the Fete Trianon, named after a small chateau built by Louis XIV in Versailles Park, held in aid of the French and Belgian war funds in the French Park last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, was greatly due to the assistance rendered by members of other nationalities.

The sequel to a recent collision between two motorcars in Bubbling Well Road, as the result of which Miss Francis Denegri, daughter of a well-known Italian silk merchant will be permanently disfigured, took place at the Shanghai Mixed Court last Thursday when the Italian Assessor, Mr. Ros, imposed a sentence of a year's imprisonment upon the chauffeur in charge of the car which collided with Mr. Denegri's car.

D. Appleton & Company of New York, book publishers, through their agents in China, the Chinese-American Publishing Company, have arranged an interesting display of their latest books in the windows of the Sincere Company's department store in Nanking Road, Shanghai. It is the first time that any Chinese department store has added a department of foreign books and shows a decided interest on the part of its customers in books dealing with Western affairs.

At several sittings of the British Supreme Court held in Shanghai during the week evidence was taken in the suit brought by the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Company against the Lancashire Insurance Company for Tls. 16,276 insurance arising out of a fire last October. The Lancashire was the only company that had not paid its share of the insured sum; it has set up a claim of fraud to the effect that the Oriental Company had made out a claim for several hundred bales of cotton which were not in the godown at the time the fire occurred.

A popular English actress who married a young man connected with a titled family some time ago was asked by a friend how she managed to retain the same taxicab driver every night and whether she did not find this expensive in these days of taxi shortage. "Not at all," replied the actress; "he happens to be my husband. When we married he hadn't a penny, and, as motoring was the only thing he could do, I started him with a taxicab, and he is doing well. As he doesn't charge me anything, the saving on my fares pays me a decent interest on my investment."

M. T. Stauffer, recently elected secretary of the Survey Division of the China Continuation Committee, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel Sunday afternoon, May 12, at 5 o'clock. Since Sunday is Mother's Day, a day generally observed throughout the United States and set apart in honor of all mothers, Mr. Stauffer's address will be appropriate to this occasion. There will be special music. The following Sunday, May 19, will be observed as Red Cross day in Shanghai, as well as throughout China, since it precedes the week of the Red Cross drive.

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Fourteen cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported at Nagasaki up to Thursday. The patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Takenokubo. Precautions are being taken by the authorities against the spread of the disease.

The International Banking Corporarion this week received from its head office at 55 Wall Street, New York, a telegram of congratulation to the bank and to the residents of Shanghai for the generous response to the Third American Liberty Loan on the part of the Americans and other foreigners and Chinese in this port.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Kloss and Lester L. Schnare has been announced. Miss Kloss has resigned her position at the Shanghai American School, where she has been teaching English and French in the High School, and is leaving Shanghai on May 25 on the *Empress of Japan* for her home at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, where she will meet Mr. Schnare. Mr. Schnare was connected with the Bureau of Immigration in 1907-1917 and in 1916 was appointed American Vice-Consul in Shanghai and from here transferred to Canton. Since leaving for Japan he has been doing special Immigration work at Yokohama and is now on furlough in the States.

A general transfer of American Consuls in China was announced during the week, the principal ones in relation to Shanghai being as follows: M. F. Perkins of the Shanghai Consulate, who has been sitting as assessor at the Mixed Court, goes to Changsha as Consul; G. F. Bickford, of the Shanghai Consulate, has been designated to open a new American Consulate at Tsinanfu; the new men at Shanghai will be N. T. Johnson, who comes from Changsha, to become assistant senior Consular officer, R. P. Tenney, who has been Assistant Chinese Secretary at the American Legation in Peking, and Vice-Consul J. C. Jacobs, who is being transferred from Foochow.

A subscriber to the REVIEW in Shanghai has been sending his copy to a friend in America after he had finished reading it himself. Recently he received from this friend in America a letter, part of which is as follows: "Thank you immensely for MILLARD'S REVIEW which I began to receive * * * about a month ago. It's exactly what I do like, being one exponent or index of the international mind. * * * The REVIEW gave me a whale of a scoop on Japan's plans. Thanks to you, I knew more than a month ago what is just beginning to come out in the newspapers here now, the last three days. The description of the climate of Harbin as 'hell reversed' proved a perfect introduction to a minister here! And you should hear me teach paragraphs and general information to all my classes out of the book reviews. Again, thanks."

A paper on the the Strowger system of automatic telephony was read by Harry S. James at a meeting of the Engineering Society of China held May 7 at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms in Shanghai. After reviewing the success of the automatic telephone in other countries the speaker took up the subject of its adaptibility to China, and although not having been long enough in China to pass a definite opinion he wished to point out that with improved business methods and keener competition operators' wages would be forced up from their present low standard, and this was a condition which would assist the introduction of automatic apparatus; the other point was that it would do away with the difficulties of differences of dialect, which were the cause of frequent misunderstandings in securing connection through the present manual exchanges.

A meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held in the banquet hall of the Palace Hotel on the afternoon of May 3. The purpose of the meeting had been announced in a circular as being the passing of a certain resolution which was to be telegraphed to Lloyd George. The resolution was passed unanimously and with enthusiasm, but a deadlock occurred as to whether a telegram embodying the resolution should be despatched. The vote was 40 to 40 and the meeting adjourned without coming to a settlement, after some rather spirited references. One of the results of the differences of opinion in the ranks of St. Patrick's Society is that a number of its members have resigned with the purpose of forming an Irish Association solely for the purpose of promoting social intercourse among Irishmen and providing funds for carrying on charitable work. Among those particularly interested in the new society are E. T. Byrne, F. H. Forde, B. C. Lambert, S. B. Neill, H. M. Tibbey and J. K. Tweed.

The British community of Shanghai, following a precedent set by many parts of the British Empire, is observing this week as Tank Week, a full-sized replica (in wood) of a "tank" occupying a prominent position on the Bund to call attention to the idea; incidentally it may be mentioned that a number of advertisements on this tank call attention to ideas which have nothing to do with the war. A parade last Saturday was followed by a gathering at the Shanghai Club, where Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General, in a short address stated what was to be accomplished. C. M. Bain was then called upon to act as auctioneer, and before proceeding to business he announced that £48,000 had already been secured. The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank made the highest bid to head the list for a subscription for War Bonds with an offer to take £20,000. Later, however, a promise to subscribe £25,000 was received from H. E. Morris.

The deaths occurred in Shanghai last Sunday of two of the oldest residents of the Settlement, both of them passing away quietly at their private residences. The younger of the two, James Johnston, who had attained the age of 77 years, was a Glasgow man and for many years was connected with S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., of which he was a director until he retired in 1905. He died at his residence "The Elms," 141 Bubbling Well Road, the funeral at the Bubbling Well Cemetery the following day being very largely attended. At the same time and place the funeral took place of John Morris, whose death occurred the previous day at his residence "Riverbank," 74 Yangtzepoo Road, at the age of 81. Like Mr. Johnston, he was connected with shipping interests and was one of the founders of the China Shippers' Association, which in its day owned nineteen sailing vessels. He later organized a tug-boat company, which was absorbed by the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company in 1903, since which time Mr. Morris had lived retired.

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UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.
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**Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.**

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**MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:** All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

**ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS:** Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English,both oral and written.

**ADVANCED STANDING:** Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

**EXAMINATIONS:** Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

**CALENDAR:** The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

**The Dean of the Premedical School,**

**Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.**


Chinese newspapers report that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has filed a claim with the Ministry of Communications at Peking asking for damages in the sum of Tls. 200,000 for the loss of the s. s. *Kiangkwan*, which was rammed by a Chinese gunboat near Hankow April 25. A report on the accident has been furnished the daily press by the Rev. J. Walter Lowrie, D. D., who was a passenger. The account he gives makes very nasty reading indeed. He says the *Kiangkwan* was "violently rammed on the starboard prow by a Chinese war vessel, stupidly but unintentionally, about 9 p.m., and the lamp shades in the saloon were dashed to the floor. The Captain, who had been very affable and seemed a worthy man, came running in after calling 'lower the boats,' but no one lowered them."

One of the natural results of the unsettled political conditions in Siberia and Manchuria is that large numbers of Russians find themselves without employment and consequently have been coming down from Harbin to various ports in China in the hope of bettering themselves. But aside from the fact that there is even less opportunity for foreign laborers, whether skilled or otherwise, to obtain employment in foreign settlements in China (where all, or nearly all, work of this sort is done by Chinese) than in Manchurian cities, they have overlooked the very important point that they will find the Russian language (the only one they know) of no use to them in this part of the world. At Dairen so many Russians have already assembled that they are becoming objects of solicitude at the hands of the Japanese authorities, and similarly in Shanghai the Municipal Council not only has published warnings in the daily press that Shanghai holds out no opportunities for persons seeking employment, but has also had notices published in the Russian papers at Harbin calling attention to this state of affairs.

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## Monster U. S. Red Cross "Drive" from May 20 to 26

Can China supply 2,000,000 bandages this year for the wounded soldiers of the Allied armies in France?

This question is to be answered in a most emphatic manner next week in the U. S. Red Cross "drive" for membership and support that is to be conducted from May 20 to 26 in all parts of China.

The campaign will begin on Sunday, May 19, with special religious services in churches in all parts of China, and during the week there will be Red Cross fetes, tag-days, entertainments and speeches galore. One interesting feature of the campaign will be the sale of Red Cross stamps, about three millions of which have been printed. It is the hope of the committee that purchasers of the stamps will affix them to the backs of letters, parcels and mail matter in order that the work of the Red Cross may be well advertised in all parts of the country.

The campaign in Shanghai will start Monday, May 20, with a special tiffin under the auspices of the American University Club at the Carlton Cafe, at which there will be speeches by seven prominent citizens of Shanghai. In Peking an important feature of the "drive" will be a Garden Fete in the grounds of the American Legation. In Nanking and Tientsin there will be similar functions, and in Hankow the campaign is being handled by an international committee. In Canton a special committee of 150 Chinese has been formed to manage the "drive" in that section. In addition to these places there will also be campaigns in Hongkong, Foochow, Chefoo, Amoy, Tsinanfu, Mukden, Harbin, Changsha, Hangchow, Swatow, Soochow and other places. A special campaign for "junior" memberships among children has also been organized in Shanghai and the other ports of China. This work is under the direction of Dr. J. C. McCracken.

In all of the leading ports of China the leading Chinese have organized separate committees for conducting campaigns among their own nationals, both for associate memberships in the Red Cross and also for contributions. In the campaign in Shanghai, the lead will be taken by Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman, and Shen Tun-ho, head of the Chinese Red Cross. The Chinese hope to get 50,000 associate Chinese memberships during the week as their contribution to the "drive" and also to show their sympathy toward the war relief work for wounded soldiers.

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## American Red Cross Chapters and Branches in China

SHANGHAI. *Chairman*, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, St. John's University; *Secretary*, W. A. B. Nichols, Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc.; *Treasurer*, B. C. Haile, Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

PEKING. *Chairman*, Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Legation; *Secretary*, J. A. Bristow, Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.; *Treasurer*, Orin D. Walker, International Banking Corporation.

TIENTSIN. *Chairman*, L. O. McGowan, China-American Trading Co.; *Secretary*, H. W. Grambs, China-American Trading Co.; *Treasurer*, J. H. Brett, International Banking Corporation.

CANTON. *Chairman*, P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul; *Secretary*, W. H. Shera.

HONGKONG. *Chairman*, A. E. Carleton, American Consul; *Secretary*, W. D. Krafts, Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.

FOOCHOW. *Chairman*, Dr. John Gowdy, Anglo-Chinese College; *Secretary*, E. H. Munson, Y. M. C. A.; *Treasurer*, H. W. Livingston, Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.

HANKOW. *Chairman*, Hunter Mann, American Consul; *Secretary*, Mrs. R. A. Frost, 2 Heath Mansions, Hankow; *Treasurer*, Verne Clair.

HARBIN. *Chairman*, Mrs. Chas. H. Moser, American Consulate; *Secretary*, Mrs. Hazel Gamble; *Treasurer*, A. Fitzsimmons.

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*Nanking* Chairman, Paul Jernigan, Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.; Secretary, W. F. Wilson.

# Women's Work

## Mrs. Loehr Addresses Woman's Club

An interesting program was given before a large audience at the last meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai on May 7 at 4:30 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe, when Mrs. A. G. Loehr, wife of A. G. Loehr, who is to be American vice-consul at Shanghai, delivered a lecture on the subject of "Korean Women." A special feature of the program was the presence of several Korean young ladies in native costume, who sang and played musical instruments and gave recitations. These girls are now students in Shanghai, preparatory to leaving for America where they will continue their studies. Mrs. Loehr contrasted the old Korean women with the newer generation in her address and gave a clear picture of their family and domestic life. In former times the women were never allowed to see any men except their fathers and brothers. The houses were divided into many apartments and pretty gardens with miniature fish-ponds and dwarf-trees and caged singing birds to amuse the secluded ones. And this served to keep them well acquainted with nature while they were learning the domestic arts.

In the evening the men were supposed to leave the streets in order to have it free for the women to come from their work and for the children to get exercise free from the vision of male eyes. The missionaries have made it possible for the children to receive an education, as previous to their coming there


Chinese Government Railways

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—101—

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**HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.**

04-399

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE GRAND HOTEL KALEE.

were no schools. The homes of the Koreans are constructed of stone covered thickly with clay, on which is laid many layers of paper, the top layer being oiled. The homes are kept very clean and the shoes are disposed of outside the door, the customs of the house being very much the same as those of the Japanese. Mrs. Loehr dwelt at length and interestingly on marriage customs and ceremonies, telling among other things of the pair of geese that form a part of the marriage procession, the birds being emblematic of fidelity, for as every Korean knows when one of a pair of geese dies the other never again mates. Tiger skins are also prominently displayed at marriages, in fact tiger skins are important things in Korea. Mrs. Loehr recalled that when her father, the late Dr. Y. J. Allen, wrote in Chinese his history of the Japan-Korea war it was considered such a just and unbiassed work that the rulers of China, Korea and Japan expressed their appreciation by sending presents to Dr. Allen. That from the Emperor of Korea was a tiger skin.

The Korean wife has no legal rights, her position being not unlike that of the Chinese mother-in-law. One mourns three years for his father; three months for his mother. There is a Korean saying that a man respects and honors his wife but loves his concubines, of whom he has as many as he can afford. The wife seldom bears more than one child, but the children of the concubines are taught to respect and obey her as if they were her own. Divorce is easy and may be got for trivial causes but seldom is, the Koreans having a way of overcoming marital troubles without it.

## American Red Cross Activities

At Chefoo the American residents have established an ice-cream soda fountain on the Beach road where cold soft drinks and ices are served during the summer, and all of the funds secured will be turned over to the American Red Cross Society. The idea was conceived by Mr. Chaplin, the American Vice-Consul. The fountain will be under the management of R. S. Mills. The fittings and furniture of the rooms have been donated by the different local contractors.

Approximately $300 was netted from a concert given at Nanking in behalf of the American Red Cross Drive on May 4. Several piano solos, vocal solos and piano duets were given.

On May 11 the Tientsin Chapter of the American Red Cross will give a dance at the barracks of the 15th U. S. Infantry at 9:15 p.m. Price of admission will be $5. Music will be by the Infantry Band.

## American Red Cross Shipment

Seventy-one cases of bandages and pajamas for the fighting forces at the front were shipped to America on May 9, by the ladies of American Red Cross work rooms. The shipment went on the Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar line and freight space for its transmission was donated to the Society by Mr. Dollar. Packing of another large consignment of hospital supplies is to be begun by the women of the work rooms today.

Special teas will be served at the American Woman's Exchange, F128 Bubbling Well Road during race days next week. When the American Flag is seen floating from the Shop the people will know it is time for tea. A special order of hats from the States has just arrived and are now on display at the Exchange.

### War Work in Japan

An event which marks a most significant step in the history and progress of modern Japanese education took place at Tokio on May 1, by the opening ceremony of the Woman's Christian College of Japan. This institution has been established in the suburbs of Tokio through the cooperation of six mission boards, one Canadian and five American. It is practically the first attempt at higher education for the feminine sex in that country.

A widely diversified musical program was given before a large audience on May 1, by the Tokio Literary and Musical Society at Tokio for the Siberian relief fund.

A grand concert will be given by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of Yokohama on May 11, in aid of the two associations. There will be two performances, one beginning at 6 p.m. and the second at 8:30 p.m.

More than Yen 90,000 has been contributed and collected for the sale of picture post cards by Japanese and foreign ladies of Tokio for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. war work.

### Women and Events

According to Prof. Willystine Goodsell, Associate in Education at Teachers' College, New York, in an address to the student body, the Americans cannot attain true democracy until women are more alive to their responsibilities than they are to-day, that they are as guilty as men for the stigmas and taboos from which they have suffered and that as a class they are lacking in sex-loyalty. The reason given for the lack of sex-loyalty among us is the fact that most women, like men, are in the competitive stage of life and they are largely competitive for the favor of men.

According to a Boston newspaper eleven girls in the Smith College Relief Unit aided in the removal of 2,000 civilians from area covered in the German drive at the risk of their lives.

Women prominent in uplift movements urged the Senate Labor Committee to-day to favor the Nicol bills, providing that girls employed as conductors or messengers shall not be under twenty-one years of age and shall only work nine hours a day six days a week.

## Far Eastern Press Opinion

### The Paramount Consideration in China

*From The Shanghai Gazette*

The state of public affairs in China to-day is in such disarray that it has become an imperative duty to emphasise in the plainest terms the only consideration which matters at this moment.

Whatever may be the contentions of the political leaders at Peking and Canton, the interest of China demands that such contentions should be harmonised and a settlement agreed upon which will bring peace to every province and every district and every city of China.

If the form of government for China is to be constitutional it must be evident that such a system of government cannot be successfully developed so long as the country is torn apart by contending political parties.

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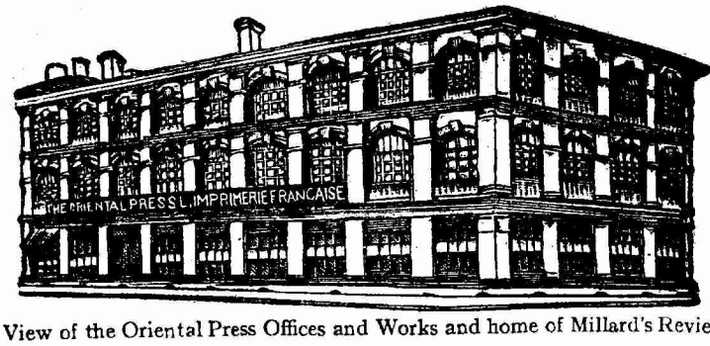


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No one with the slightest knowledge of history should expect China to develop a constitutional government in a few years' time. But it will never be developed if the influential men of the country do not become more active in behalf of public order.

The differences between Peking and Canton ought to be reconciled and China—not a political party—made the first consideration at all times.

If the internal strife is to continue as now, it is feared that the spoliation of China may be the result and then we ourselves will be to blame.

What the *Gazette* favors is a constitutional form of government for China and the establishment of proper trade relations with foreign nations. By such a policy China could relieve herself of all embarrassing financial and political relations.

The business man, native or foreign, wants peace; and the time has come when patriotism and self-respect alike require that China shall have peace.

The policy of the *Gazette* is to advocate friendly relations, diplomatic and business—with the Treaty Powers, and to safeguard China against the aggressor from whatever quarter of the globe he may come.

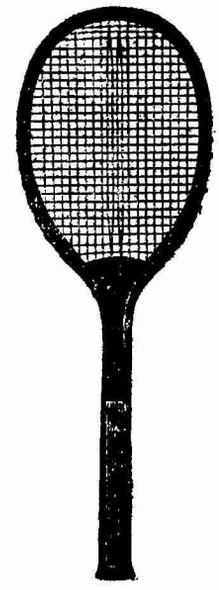
## America's Recent Import Prohibition in Relation to Japanese Business

The Tokio *Nichi Nichi*, commenting on the speech of the Minister of Finance recently made at a meeting of the journalists of the Osaka and Kobe districts, says that it is unreasonably optimistic. His position demands that he should not discourage the business interest of those districts. We can understand his motive. He is to blame nevertheless for his deliberate ignorance of the pessimistic side of the question. When America joined in the war, the Minister explained that it would not seriously interfere with the business of this country. Not long after his explanation business was thrown into a state of panic by the steel and the gold embargoes of America. In his recent speech he said that the last year's foreign trade of this country was of unprecedented prosperity, and he further said that the outlook for this year seemed to be even more promising. As evidence he referred to the increase in the volume of trade. The decided increase in the imports of steel, wool and machinery, he said, are the evidences of the expansion of our industry. He said nothing about the fact that the increase in the volume of trade was due largely to the increase of the imports and the export trade showed only a very small ratio of increase. We are all aware that the ratio of increase is now alarmingly greater on the side of the export trade, but the Minister said nothing about this situation. He also avoided reference to the new exclusion measure of America. Those who are engaged in the toy and China ware business are on the verge of bankruptcy on account of the new American exclusion act, but the Minister was silent as if he knew nothing about their condition. He ought to know that such deliberate optimism as he showed in his speech will never appeal to the judgment of our business men.

## The Japanese Demands on China

A report appearing in the *Morning Bell* (Peking) says that after the return of the Premier to the Capital the Japanese deputies have repeatedly approached the Chinese deputies for an early settlement of the present negotiations saying that they have recently received instructions from their Government ordering them to return home as soon as possible. They express the hope that the matter will be settled at an early date so as to enable them to return and render a satisfactory report to their Government. It is also reported that the call of the Japanese Minister on the Premier two days ago was in connection with the negotiations. As it is stated that some sort of a settlement must be arrived at within these few days the people should understand that the fate of their country will be decided during the week.

Another report in the Peking *Jih Pao* says that besides demanding the negotiations should be kept secret by the Chinese Government the Japanese deputies have also desired that they should not be transferred to the Foreign Office. It is said that in expressing such a desire the Japanese deputies do not mean that they fear the Chinese nation will be aroused to oppose them but they are afraid of the Entente Powers taking an interest in the matter as their aim is to keep the Entente Powers entirely out of the negotiations in order that Japan may dominate singlehanded and upset the balance of power in the Far East.

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## "Birth Control" in Japan

Oppressed by the hardship of living many underpaid officials and employees, says the *Hochi*, are sending their families to the country, where cost of living is still comparatively cheap. Many families are thus broken up. Wives and children live in the country, partially supported by their country relatives, while their husbands live in boarding houses without any comfort and solace of existence.

This is one sign of the social disintegration the high cost of living has brought. Another one, far-reaching in the character of the damage it works on the nation, is the increasing practice of abortion and other artificial means of limiting families. Although the investigation of the authorities shows the majority of the persons who resort to these pernicious practices belong rather to the well-to-do middle class, there is no denying the fact that high cost living and the desire of the people to live as elegantly and as easily as possible within their limited means is responsible for the spread of these practices.

# U. S. Gold and Silver Production in 1917

THE Bureau of the Mint and the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, have issued the following joint statement as a preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1917:

| State or Territory. | Gold. Fine ounces. | Gold. Value. | Silver. Fine ounces. | Silver. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 201 | $4,200 | | |
| Alaska | 733,911 | 15,171,300 | 1,351,100 | $1,112,600 |
| Arizona | 267,700 | 5,533,800 | 8,183,200 | 6,738,900 |
| California | 1,006,969 | 20,815,900 | 1,989,800 | 1,638,600 |
| Colorado | 771,828 | 15,955,100 | 8,163,600 | 6,722,700 |
| Georgia | 288 | 6,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | 34,419 | 711,500 | 11,683,100 | 9,621,000 |
| Illinois | ..... | ..... | 3,300 | 2,700 |
| Maryland | 6 | 100 | 1,100 | 900 |
| Michigan | ..... | ..... | 686,700 | 565,500 |
| Missouri | ..... | ..... | 21,100 | 17,400 |
| Montana | 181,720 | 3,756,500 | 13,711,100 | 11,291,100 |
| Nevada | 334,894 | 6,922,900 | 11,441,000 | 9,421,700 |
| New Mexico | 49,590 | 1,025,100 | 1,313,700 | 1,081,800 |
| N. Carolina | 759 | 15,700 | 2,800 | 2,300 |
| Oregon | 81,144 | 1,677,400 | 215,700 | 177,600 |
| S. Carolina | 53 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| S. Dakota | 357,619 | 7,392,600 | 191,100 | 157,400 |
| Tennessee | 258 | 5,300 | 99,300 | 81,800 |
| Texas | 42 | 900 | 583,200 | 480,300 |
| Utah | 175,133 | 3,620,300 | 14,315,300 | 11,788,700 |
| Vermont | ..... | ..... | 400 | 300 |
| Virginia | 81 | 1,700 | 9,400 | 7,700 |
| Washington | 21,036 | 434,900 | 257,000 | 211,600 |
| Wyoming | 10 | 200 | 4,900 | 4,000 |
| Philippines | 67,921 | 1,404,000 | 16,600 | 13,700 |
| Porto Rico | 6 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 4,085,589 | 84,456,600 | 74,244,500 | 61,140,300 |

Compared with the production in 1916—gold, $92,590,300, and silver, 74,414,802 fine ounces—these figures indicate a reduction in gold output of $8,133,700, and in silver output of 170,302 fine ounces.

Arizona, which produced $4,092,800 in 1916, yielded $5,533,800 in gold in 1917, and was the only State which had an increased output. The decreases in the yield of gold from the principal producing States were as follows: Colorado, $3,240,000; California, $1,160,000; Alaska, $950,000; Montana, $572,000; Idaho, $347,000; New Mexico, $325,000; Utah, $239,000; Oregon, $224,000; Philippine Islands, $110,000, and South Dakota, $79,000.

Increases in the output of silver are indicated in the following States: Arizona, 1,503,000 ounces; Utah, 770,000 ounces; Colorado, 612,000 ounces; Idaho, 113,000 ounces, and Alaska, 85,000 ounces. The largest decrease in silver was that from Nevada, 2,241,000 ounces, and there were smaller decreases of 417,000 ounces from New Mexico; 335,000 ounces from Montana; 81,000 ounces from Texas, and 73,000 ounces from Michigan.

The value of the silver is computed from the dealers' average buying price at New York, $0.824 per fine ounce troy.

## American Seeds to Improve China's Cotton Crop

Despite the pessimistic reports that are received from time to time as to the apathy of Chinese farmers towards any movement for improving the quality of cotton grown in this country, there are numerous evidences that a gradual improvement may confidently be hoped for. For instance, sometime ago the Cotton Improvement Association of Shanghai recently ordered a supply of cotton seed from America, and the first instalment of these seeds recently arrived in Shanghai through the U. S. Parcel Post, and it is gratifying to note that the Chinese farmers in this neighborhood are eagerly buying up these seeds, which are being sold at the office of the Tateh Cotton Mill at the rate of ten cents per catty. The Government at Peking is also taking a greater interest than formerly in the idea of importing seed from America, as recent tests made at the experimental stations have yielded much more encouraging results than had formerly been obtained. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has recently dispatched an order to America for a large quantity of seed and this is to be distributed to farmers in China in small quantities free of charge, somewhat on the same principle as the United States Department of Agriculture has distributed seedsof all kinds throughout the country free of charge to farmers for many years. The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco has been directed to exert himself to secure shipment from America at the earliest possible date.

## American Machinery in Japan

The current issue of the *Scientific American* gives space to an article on American machinery in Japan by Adachi Kinnosuke, a well known Japanese writer in the American press. The gist of the article is contained in the following paragraphs: "The world war has practically placed America's European competitors out of the field—especially in such things as highly specialized machinery. America has the open field now. She has a good chance to make a good start in the Far East. If she ever means to cover that field, she has very little time to lose. The foundation should be laid at once, and it is no child's play, either. Out there, she will have to face the competition of all the world in the end and prove that she is their master or at least their peer in such fields as she chooses to occupy.

"The first battle that America will be called upon to fight for this trade supremacy will be fought right here at home, in the United States. It is against the nation-wide indifference in almost all foreign events and things. Before a nation can really become a world merchant, its young men must first dream of the world's market places. No amount of arguments and theories can get around this point.

"Take the case of the sale of American-made machinery to Japan in 1916, as mentioned above. It was quite an event but American newspapers did not make any particular mention of it. There may have been five hundred persons out of more than one hundred millions of wideawake Americans who have heard about it, but I rather doubt it. The fact is, one of the most exasperating things about the tremendously and persistently advertised American enterprise and push is their utter indifference when it comes down to international trade."

Another interesting paragraph says: "We Japanese are supposed to know a good deal of China and the Chinese. We are right there in the Far East. We have had a common civilization and common traditions. The life conditions are not so different in the two countries. Yet, there is at Shanghai a rather extensive school established for no other reason than that the young Japanese—the future salesmen of Japanese goods in China—may study and master the Chinese language and dialects. Have the Americans established such a school for their future salesmen in the Far East? If so, they have not advertised it very widely."

## Annual Meetings of Shanghai Companies

The ninth general meeting of the Ning-shao Steam Navigation Company was held May 5 at the rooms of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. A dividend of 7% for the year was declared, $2,500 was placed to the reserve fund, and more than $150,000 was written off steamers, hulks, godowns, etc.

The annual general meeting of the Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd., was held May 6 at the Palace Hotel. No dividend was paid, the total credit balance of $13,141.66 being written off for development, buildings, machinery, etc.

The twenty-ninth general meeting of J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., was held May 7, at which the profit for the year was announced as being $11,234.37; the result is that the debit standing at profit and loss account has been reduced to $21,170.67. Naturally under the circumstances no dividend was declared, but nevertheless the business of the Company during the past year has been good, and there are prospects of extinguishing the entire debit by the time the next annual meeting is held.

The first general meeting of the recently established Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., was held May 7. The company has only been in operation for two months, but E. I. Ezra, the chairman, in his speech to the shareholders said that while it was impossible in these uncertain times to prophesy as to the prospects for 1918, he was not at all anxious, seeing that the company's business has been increasing slowly but surely every month.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., was held May 8. The accounts submitted show a loss of Tls. 158.19 for the year.

## The Annual Meeting of the (British) China Association

At the annual meeting of the China Association (British) held at the Shanghai Club on the evening of May 7, A. G. Stephen, the chairman, gave a lengthy review of the doings of the Association during the year.

Among the subjects taken up were those of the prohibition of the import of tea into Great Britain and the Income Tax, which Britishers in China are not called upon to pay, but just because they did not have

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to pay Mr. Stephen pointed us that it was their duty all the more to put forth every endeavor to assist by subscribing to war loans and funds.

The fact that the employees in the British Consular service received their salaries on a gold basis and thus suffered in comparison with men employed in mercantile firms was also referred to, and Mr. Stephen stated that the efforts towards securing better conditions seemed to be on a fair way towards resulting in success.

Taking up the subject of the future of British trade in China, Mr. Stephen, who it may be mentioned is the manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, by far the premier banking institution on the China coast, said: "Our report of necessity is meager under this heading. It would be in the highest degree indiscreet and inadvisable to publish in a report which, although marked confidential, it is impossible to keep confidential in fact, any details of what is being done to assist and protect British trade in China. Inseparably linked up with this subject is the question of the steps to be taken to interfere with Germany's economic recovery after the war and to prevent her regaining those markets of which she obtained such a hold previous to 1914. Neither do I propose now to dwell at any length on this subject nor to go into details. Suffice it to say that certain steps are being taken and British merchants at home and abroad will leave no stone unturned to further the interests of British trade after the war. The Secretary will be only too pleased to furnish any member who inquires of him full particulars on the subject."

## Commercial and Financial Notes

When the s.s. *Japan* sailed out of Shanghai April 23 she had on board 4,875 tons of flour, the product of local mills, destined for London.

Human hair nets comprising 137,408 gross and valued at G. $282,909 were invoiced at the American Consulate at Chefoo for the United States during 1917 compared with 64,308 gross valued at G. $143,290 for 1916.

Among the cargoes brought from the United States by the motor ship *Jutlandia*, which arrived in Shanghai April 15, were 20,951 cases of tin plates, 23 motorcars, more than 30,000,000 cigarettes, and 13,730 gallons of California wine.

The s.s. *Venezuela*, which sailed from Shanghai April 27, carried 252 piculs of tungsten ore and 263 piculs of wolframite ore to San Francisco, and 2,520 tons of antimony regulus for New York, in addition to a large variety of general cargo.

The production of lumber in the United States for 1917, according to estimates recently made by the U. S. Forestry Service, was 39,200,000,000 feet. There were, at the time the report was issued, 34,000 sawmills in operation in various parts of the country.

Arrangements are being made by the Russo-American Society at Vladivostock to hold a fur and pelts fair in Vladivostock, somewhat similar, but naturally on a smaller scale, than those which have taken place annually at Nijni-Novgorod. The idea of holding the fair at Vladivostock will be to obviate the difficulties which travellers from abroad meet with at present in the interior of Russia.

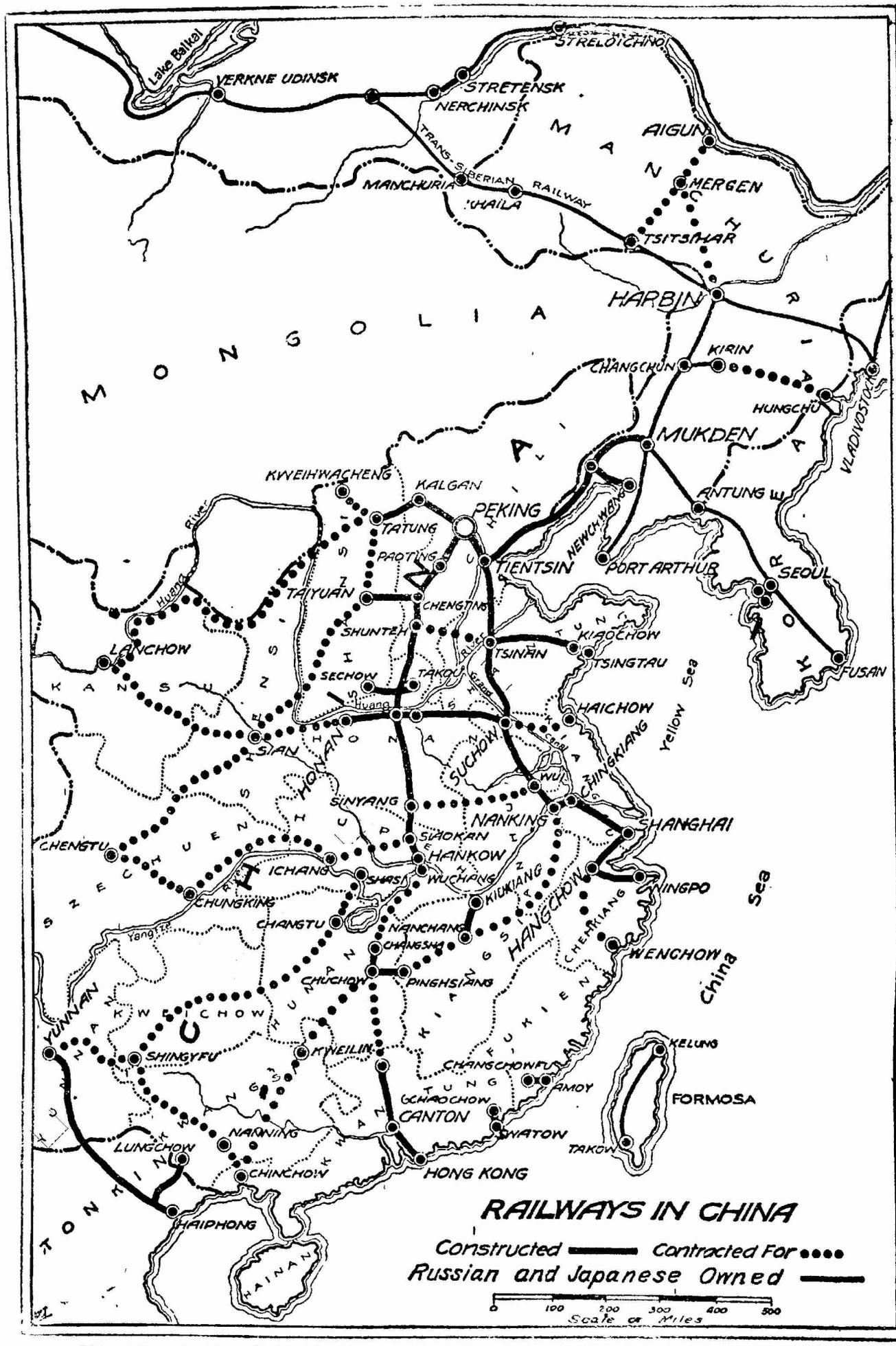
Up to March 1 the people of the United States had purchased G. $94,137,021.35 worth of War Savings Stamps. Purchases in February alone amounted to G. $46,781,178.34. These Stamps are similar to those now on sale in China at the American Postal Agency in Shanghai.

The Japanese paper at Dairen states that there have been forty passenger motorcars sent back from North Manchuria for fear of being seized by the Bolsheviks. They have a capacity for seven passengers each, and are of 40 horsepower. In addition there are said to be ten goods' motorcars under custody of the Russian Kwanchengtzu Station. All these cars are owned by a Russian resident of Petrograd, whose agent is now at Harbin.

The U. S. Steel Corporation is said to have more of its employees in the war service of the American Government than any other American corporation. The corporation recently unfurled before its New York office a Service Flag which showed 11,860 of its employees in the nation's service. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company is said to come second with 6,600 of its employees in the country's service.

It is interesting to note that the question of the character of preservatives used in egg-products from China—which agitated exporters from China to America several months ago in connection with a ruling by the American authorities—has also come up in Great Britain. At Westminster Police Court, March 19, evidence was given on behalf of the Westminster City Council that boric acid compounds to the extent of 60 to 100 grains per pound of liquid egg were being used, and that this was unquestionably injurious. The defence was that the eggs were not injurious to health and the use of preservatives had for years been recognized and sanctioned by the Local Government Board. No news of the eventual result of the prosecution is yet to hand.

The second list of import prohibitions issued by the American Government has been published in Japan papers, having been telegraphed to the Japan Foreign Office from the United States. There are forty-five articles on the list, the great majority of which do not affect merchants in China, although there is one item that has the utmost importance for merchants in this part of the world. Item twenty-seven specifies "eggs dried, frozen, prepared or preserved, and yolks of eggs" as being prohibited. This second list has, however, very great interest for Japan, as Article 41 specifies "paper and manufacturers thereof (not including books and other printed matter)," and this naturally includes imitation panama hats, which have been sent from Japan to America in large and increasing quantities. The total export from Japan of these imitation hats was about five and a half million yen in the year 1916—about double what it was the previous year. The total purchases of hats from Japan by American buyers in 1916 amounted to Yen 4,385,971, and all except a small proportion of these were imitation Panama hats. Authorities in the Finance Department at Tokio in a rough estimate figure the loss in Japan's export trade for the coming year as a result of this new list as being Yen 4,760,000.

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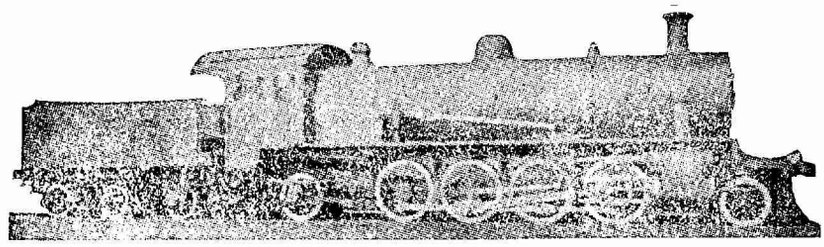

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# One Respect in Which Chinese Railways are Managed Better

Dr. Ralph D. Fleming, of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, has the following article in the organ of the Institute, which is of interest as showing what can be done in China, in this instance with railways, under efficient management:—

"We are accustomed to looking on the East as slow, decadent and living in the past, but occasionally the East "rises to explain," and as a result our Western pride receives a shock. Just now the railroads of the United States are in the public eye, and we hear much of such terms as car shortage, demurrage charges and terminal delay. We are beginning to question whether we have handled our railroads as well as we should have done. It will come as a decided surprise to learn that China, the land of the wheelbarrow, has managed her train movement far more efficiently. Some facts and figures on this subject as set forth in the Railway Age by J. E. Baker, adviser to the Chinese Minister of Communications, are illuminating and may result in giving some of our car service experts a decided jolt.

China is one of the newest countries in railway history and yet in 1915 for every ton of freight car there was carried 69 tons of freight as against 24 tons of freight per ton of carrying capacity in the United States in 1913. While the average haul per ton in the United States is about 145 miles as against 89 miles in China, 56 miles more, the Chinese car gets a fresh load every five days while the American car requires 15 days before it gets one. It takes more than 56 miles of haul and even delays in terminals to account for this difference of ten days.

*Concluded on next page*

(*Concluded from previous page*)

"Freight cars are classed as rolling stock and in China are made to live up to their name. Chinese cars are in motion nearly all the time and furthermore they are heavily loaded. This is accomplished by assessing freight charges on the capacity of the car, not on the weight of the load put into it. The shipper, therefore, loads all he can into the car, reversing the practice common in America. The railroad's problem is to prevent overloading. In the case of bulky articles the roof of the car effectively prevents this, and where open cars covered with bamboo are used, the load limit is fixed by a loading gauge placed over the loading tracks under which the car must pass.

"The movement of Chinese cars is aided greatly by strict demurrage rules. Free time (time in which to unload) is 12 hours of daylight as against 48 hours after 7 a.m. in the United States. On one line, the Shanghai-Nanking, free time is only 6 hours, but if the unloading of the car has not been commenced within 4 hours after the car has been set in place, it is shunted to a godown (warehouse), unloaded by station employees, and the cost tacked onto the freight. The company also reserves the right to add a storage charge of 5 cents per ton per day for goods in the godown. This treatment would give an American shipper apoplexy but it results in freeing the cars.

"The demurrage charge, a penalty imposed for keeping cars over time, although secondary in importance to free time is a fairly stiff tax also. The rate varies on different lines from 15 cents (Mex) per ton to 50 cents. At the lowest rate a 40 ton car would take a penalty of $6.00, a sum large enough to hire ten coolies all day. On the Peking-Mukden line the demurrage charge is $20 a day. Some allowance is made for bad weather but no allowance is made for Sunday, since the coolie continues to work on that day regardless of the efforts made by the missionaries.

"Shipping in carload lots is favored in China because the wants of the people are so few that most of the villages are self-sustaining. All but 2% of the freight goes in carload lots and mostly in the form of heavy commodities such as coal, salt, bricks and grain. The Chinese shipper, however, has developed a great capacity for co-operation so as to get a full carload. A common method is for an innkeeper at a shipping point to consolidate several small shipments, consign them to another innkeeper at destination, and he in turn to distribute the goods according to instructions. On some lines regular forwarding companies perform this service. A concession, too, has been make to the small shipper by providing 4 wheel trucks of 10, 12 or 15 tons capacity."

That the concrete ship's usefulness is limited to the present period of abnormal shipping conditions, unless radical and unexpected improvements in design produce a much more efficient vessel than can now be constructed, is the conclusion reached by the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*. In an article discussing the situation it is stated: "It is a well-known fact that orders have been placed in this country for thousands of tons of concrete vessels, principally non-propelling barges and tugs. Other countries, notably Sweden and Norway, have also paid considerable attention to concrete ship construction. Consequently many people talk glibly of after the war competition between the steel and the reinforced concrete ship, arguing that the present rapid growth of the concrete shipbuilding industry proves its general utility. To such persons the following points may be of some interest: Concrete is being used for ships solely because it is vitally necessary that every desirable means of increasing our tonnage should be fully developed. During a period of scarcity of steel and skilled workers in steel concrete enables the ship designer to obtain a greater deadweight per ton of steel worked into the structure, and it also renders possible the employment of a new class of labor. So far as ship construction is concerned concrete is practically an untried material, and the risks involved in its use are only justified by the present tonnage situation."

## At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. M. Gutel, Hangchow; Baaon Sakatani, Tokio; T. Kimmori, Tokio; Y. Tamashita, Tokio; S. Oda, Tokio; M. Matsui, Tokio; B. Yoshioka, Tokio; S. Kageyamat, Tokio; Nakagema, Tokio; T. Sakagami, Tokio; A. Kaufman, Hongkong; E, Linds, Hongkong; H. Salomasaps, Manila; Venitien, Manila; Nolergues, Manila; P. Filipini, Tsinan; Mrs. A. Philippini, Tsinan; Master Filippini, Tsinan; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Haworth, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs N. E. Beale, Shanghai; G. Jones, Yokohama; Mrs. L. C. Manders, San Francisco; L. D. Stone, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Obakevitch, Yokohama; L. Hagood, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Turner, U. S. A.; C. H. Gearley, London; O. R. Chunyut, Hongkong; H. E. Parkinson, Tsinan; Rapaport, Manchester; Mrs. Swaney, Colombo; C. H. Myers, Shanghai; Mrs. G Heath, Ningpo; J. Joffcoat, Seoul; Mrs. A. W. Sweetingham, Hankow; J. Kevyoh, Tokio; J. L. Smith, Moji; D. C. McEwen, Seoul; F. C. Chu; M. Matiyawa; K. Kaino; M. Obuchi; J. Alston, Pukow; H. L. Stewart, Hankow; B. W. Davis, Japan; G. W. Mathews; E. C. Allan, Hongkong; R. E. Bergeron, Yokohama; E. B. Gregory, Shanghai; C. H. Lee, Peking; H. Santt, Peking; F. W. Holden, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodman, Calcutta; F. Lamping; P. A. Hemtyaman, Canton; Capt. L. R. Badnmen, India; F. W. F. Salter, Weihaiwei; W. H. Macgregor, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Suger, Calutta; Mrs. J. H. Hunt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Morioka; D. Fukhmanoff, Nagasaki; N. P. Rathvan, Peking; R. P. Tenney, Peking; G. F. Canyer, Tsingtao; C. P. Price, Tsingtao; W. C. Spencer, Tsingtao; J. Lawson, Tsingtao; J. W. Rowlands, Tsingtao; A. O. Brown, Tsinan; G. Bowelli, Tsingtao; E. J. Lloyd, Tsingtao; J. G. Adams, Tsingtao; A. W. Jones, Tsingtao; C. A. Kraayeodd, Hongkong; Dr. L. R. Van Dam, Hongkong.

The followed guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: W. B. Tylor, Hongkong; J. Dewar, Kobe; A. Hancess, Kobe; Ferry, Hongkong; Nandin, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gearey; Mrs. S. Zimmerman; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. Howard; Neprud; Y. Tannma; H. J. Hargraves; N. Mitarevoky; Mrs. M. R. Jenkins, Hongkong; Maj. A. E. Wearne, Hongkong; W. G. Baker, Hongkong; R. H. Carter, Bombay; G. E. Casel, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Bombay; Mr. S. M. McCleary, New York; G. F. Tabler; H. L. Kratz; Sir and Lady Gamble, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: J. G. Vantchurin, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cotter, Hankow; N. Darzny; Mr. Mario Daniel; Count Lautric; Mr. and Mrs. P. Filippini, Tsinanfu; L. Miller, Woosung; Mrs. L. Lowry; Miss E. Christianson; Mr. and Mrs. Makaroff; Dr. and Mrs. Fustenberg, Nagasaki; H. J. Hergroves; M. Feldtman; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cockell; V. Stankevitch.

## The Share Market

| RUBBERS Official only | Closing Quotations, Week End. May 3rd | Last Quotation, Fri. May 10 | Business Done in Shares During Week | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | High | Low | Net Chg. |
| Anglo-Java | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | |
| **Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.** | | | | | |
| Langkat | 16.25 | 15.75 | 15.75 | 15.75 | |
| International (ord) | 180 | 210 | 210 | 210 | |
| Oriental Cotton | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Shanghai Tug (ord) | 25 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Culty's Dairy | 7.00 | 700 | 7.00 | 180 | |
| Telephone | 79.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | |
| New Eng. & S. B. Wks | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | |
| **Exchange** | | | | | |
| Bar Silver | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | |
| T. T. on London | 4/5¾ | 4/6 | 4/6 | 4/5⅞ | |
| Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. | 4.47 | 4.44 | 4.47 | 4.44 | |
| Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt. | 93.24 | 93.02 | 93.46 | 93.02 | |
| Mexican | 73.2 | 73.23 | 73.46 | 73.23 | |
| Native Int. | 03 | 02 | 05 | 02 | |
| **London Rubber Quotations** | | | | | |
| Spot | 2/4 | 2/4 | 2/4 | 2/3½ | |
| Forward | 2/5¼ | 2/5⅜ | 2/5¾ | 2/4 | |
| Tendency | Quiet | Firmer | | | |

| Date | Langkat Oil Output | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Week ended | May 5th | 340 |

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# New Books and Publications

*Democracy After the War. By J. A. Hobson. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.*

AMERICA is fighting for the preservation of democracy; but America is beginning to feel a trifle disquieted by doubt as to the possible effect of the war upon democracy itself. Are we, by any chance, ourselves drifting towards "Prussianism" in the sense, at least, of excessive centralization, or perhaps towards socialism, or even towards both at once?

Whatever one may think concerning these questions, one cannot rest in the comfortable supposition that democracy after the war will take care of itself. To say nothing of the difficulty of extending democratic principles so as to make them effective in international relations, it is obvious that we must look to democracy here at home. Shall we, after peace has been won, attempt to restore democracy to its original status, or shall we allow it to expand into something that looks rather more like State socialism than democracy as hitherto conceived?

The issues of the post-war period are already looming up. In order to define these issues—that is, in order to take the first step in understanding them—it is necessary to obtain a broad and penetrating analysis of the condition of society as it is at present. Such an analysis is furnished by the Englishman, J. A. Hobson, in his recently published book, *Democracy After the War*. Although Mr. Hobson's view is based upon British conditions, it is without doubt sufficiently broad to interest Americans.

Mr. Hobson is a forceful writer—searching in logic, vehement in style, disillusioned in thought. Like others who carry the psychological point of view into sociology, he is, indeed, somewhat inclined to be in his own way extreme. But he is neither pessimistic nor unfair. Without cynicism he admits and takes into consideration those ideal motives which join with economic forces in determining social and political conditions. Plainly, it is not his object to show that men are the slaves of economic laws and that all their supposedly higher motives—including patriotism—are but pretenses or delusions. Without bitterness, he attempts to point out the connection between "capitalism," or "improperty," and the other "enemies of democracy." It is evidently not his aim to prove the existence of a deliberate conspiracy upon the part of property owners against the welfare of the people, or to preach the necessity of a class war. It is enough for him to show that forces not in themselves wholly or necessarily evil do in fact cooperate through "a kind of instinctive cunning" to produce an evil result.

Mr. Hobson's account of society is, of course, nearly identical, so far as it concerns "improperty," with the Socialistic account; but it should not for this reason be hastily rejected as unscientific and doctrinaire. Possibly the difference between a reformed and chastened socialism and an expanded and fully developed democracy would not in the last analysis turn out to be fundamental. However this may be, it is clear that Mr. Hobson's analysis of society from the democratic

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point of view differs from all the cruder varieties of socialistic analysis in that it recognizes as the enemy of human welfare not capitalism merely, but reaction. According to Mr. Hobson's view the forces of reaction include imperialism, protectionism, militarism, legalism, "distracting emollients" (such as charity, sport, and drink), regulative socialism, conservatism, State absolutism, authoritarianism and bureaucracy. All these apparently diverse influences and interests are in fact closely interlocked. But it is important to bear in mind that the "unholy alliance" of these forces is due only in a small degree to conscious, deliberate purpose. If *all* the members of the "alliance" should suddenly become aware that a deliberate purpose, or conspiracy, in fact existed, the whole structure would doubtless fall apart. But there is individual selfishness and there is unclear thinking; and these are sufficient to effect a practical combination.

This being the case, it is obvious, Mr. Hobson maintains, that the attack against reaction should not be levelled exclusively against "landlordism" or "improperty," since such an attack would be doomed to failure because of the powerful defences, political, moral and intellectual, by which the enemy is encompassed. "Socialism has neither a concerted, feasible tactic, nor a sufficient number of able, trusted leaders in close intellectual and political agreement, nor a large enough body of enthusiastic, convinced and indivisible followers." Hope, therefore, must be placed in the triumph of democracy—that is, in the complete control of the government by the people. This control, however, is evidently itself in large measure dependent upon the progress of educational reform, upon the true freedom of the press, and upon intelligent, concerted efforts directed against all the reactionary powers.

Specifically, Mr. Hobson's thesis is that after the end of the present war democracy in Great Britain will be in grave danger of a serious setback.

The danger will arise from the new economic situation and from the old international anarchy. It will be impossible, Mr. Hobson argues, to undo the work of State socialism which has been going on during the war. The same causes that made it necessary for the government to assume so wide a control over business and industry will render it impossible for the government suddenly to relinquish this control without plunging the country into economic disorder. For similar reasons, the goverment will retain its increased power of taxation.—*The North American Review.*

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## The Lovable Irish

*Why God loves the Irish. By Humphrey J. Desmond. New York: The Devin-Adair Co. $1.25 net.*

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, whence it must follow as the night the day that God loves the Irish. And who that sees the race as Mr. Desmond depicts it, smiling in its tribulations, breaking its heart with a jest on its lips, suffering oppression while aflame for liberty, but must think of it with tenderness? It is beyond Mr. Desmond's power, of course, to give chapter and verse to prove his thesis, but he produces the facts that he deems sufficient to establish the regard of the Deity for the sons of Erin.

"The Irishman," says Fronde, whom Mr. Desmond quotes to prove English powers of disparagement when it comes to matters Irish, "is a chronic rebel." And "a rebel," remarks Horace Greeley in reply, "is a man with sense enough to know when he is oppressed." Count one in favor of the Irishman. "On a crowded street car in Chicago, an Irishman gave up his seat to a lady. She was Irish, too, and did not neglect to thank him. 'Thank you kindly,' said she. 'You're a jewel.' 'No, indeed," said he "tis a jeweller I am. I set jewels.'" Sufficient evidence of both the wit and the inborn courtesy of the Irish. At the time that Michael Davitt was in America for the last time, it was reported to him that "here were 50 per cent more Irish-Americans acting as guardians of the law in the capacity of policemen, than there were Irish-American liquor dealers. And there were three times as many Irish-American teachers as there were Irish-American policemen." As to the Irishman's ability to rule every one but himself, that is proverbial, and his inability to rule himself Mr. Desmond for one would set down to England's unwillingness to let him attempt it.

Anecdote, though it is the most entertaining part of Mr. Desmond's book, is only the spice that gives flavor to his story. Its main stress is on facts and accomplishments, on the loyalty, bravery, devotion to country, the creative ability and imaginative vision, irrepressible humor, and warm-heartedness, of the Irish. How can any one resist so winsome a people as that whose transplanted son can preach, "Every man should love his native land, whether he was born there or not?"

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## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

| | |
|---|---|
| In re Estate of MARGUERITE DODDS, Deceased. | Cause No. 650 Special (Administration) Proceeding No. 246 NOTICE TO CREDITORS |

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 28, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

AMY R. HOLWAY,
Administratrix,
Bridgeman School, West Gate,
Shanghai, China.

April 29, 1918.

# In the United States Court for China

*Recent Filings:*

May 4, From Consular Court, District of Shanghai, in re Estate of Mattie Pounds, deceased; final report; application for order.

" 7, Cause No. 548, In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy Lucker, deceased; administrator's bond.

" 7, Cause No. 606, Ying Nyiang Tze v. Andrews & George; stipulation to withdraw exhibits.

" 7, Cause No. 578, Chong Kee v. The Robert Dollar Company; defendant's brief.

" 7, Cause No. 647, In re Last Will and Testament of Alfred Carroll Hunter, deceased; administrator's bond.

" 8, Cause No. 562, In re W. A. P. Martin's Will; brief for executor by Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, re construction of will.

*Hearings:*

May 6, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; evidence concluded; argument and submission.

" 7, Cause No. 562, In re Last Will and Testament of W. A. P. Martin, deceased; argument on construction of will.

*Judgments and Orders:*

May 6, Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Company v. Wm. H. Tenney; continuance.

" 9, Cause No. 614, In re William Howard's Will; order for advancements to beneficiary.

" 10, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; decision.

" 10, From Consular Court, District of Shanghai, In re Estate of Mattie Pounds, deceased; approval of final report and discharge of administrator authorized.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

May 13, Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Company v. Wm. H. Tenney;

" 13, Cause No. 642, Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co. Inc.

" " Cause No. 643, S. Heimann & Co. v. The Barkley Co. Inc.

May 16, Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Co. v. Tenney.

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KING PING KEE, PLAINTIFF, VS. AMERICAN FOOD MANUFACTURING CO., DEFENDANT.

(*Filed May 10, 1918.*)

SYLLABUS

1. CONTRACTS: *Interpretation.* The rule of *contra proferentem* applied.

2.—: *Damages: Loss of Profits* constitutes a proper item of damage for a breach of contract only so far as it could reasonably have been foreseen by the parties when the contract was made.

3.—: *Statute of Frauds.* Before partial delivery may afford a substitute for the required memorandum, the contract itself must be established.

4.—: *Employment: Termination.* A notice, which does not by its terms take effect at once, to terminate a contract of employment, will not relieve the employee from his obligation to perform a subsidiary contract, at least so long as he continues in the employer's service.

5. SET-OFF: *When allowed.* In American law set off is "allowed in actions founded upon contract and only of obligations springing from contract."

6.—: *Distinguished: A counterclaim* may arise from any cause of action, including a tortious one, provided it be "connected with the subject of the action."

7.—: *In Extra-territorial Courts.* "So far as set off is a defence (i. e. "to the extent of the claim asserted") it may be pleaded" against an alien plaintiff in an American extra-territorial court.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Davies, for plaintiff.
Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Plaintiff sues to recover money advanced and salary earned under a written contract by which he became defendant's compradore agreeing to furnish it—

> "With advance money as may be needed to purchase goods up to the amount of Tls. 20,000.00"

The instrument further provided—

> "That this agreement shall continue in force for the period of three years from date. If the compradore breaks the conditions of this agreement the company may discharge him by giving him one month's notice, and he shall have all money due him paid to him at the end of that month. The compradore will have the same right."

The prayer is for Mexican $1,768.47 as "advance money" and Shanghai Taels 400.00 salary.

Defendant's answer admits the nonpayment of the amounts claimed and alleges that the same are not due because plaintiff has failed to comply with the requirements of the contract. By way of set-off it claims damages in the sum of Mexican $1,666.66 as a result of plaintiff's failure to pay defendant's compradore order for Taels 300.00; damages in the sum of Mexican $714.00 for breach of a subsequent contract to deliver eggs during October, 1917; and damages in the sum of Mexican $813.60 for failure to comply with a second subsequent contract to deliver eggs during November, 1917.

Plaintiff's claim for salary is not disputed, it being admitted that he continued as compradore for three months and was paid for the first only. Of his claim for advancements items amounting to Mexican $636.39 are undisputed, and three additional items of salaries paid to agents are admitted, making a total of Mexican $797.39. The balance of the amount claimed by plaintiff is alleged to have been either advanced without authority or to have been properly chargeable to his own account. Part of this balance is for expenses in maintaining agencies in the interior. The contract expressly provides (par. 11) that while these agents "shall be under the control of the compradore" the salaries of themselves and their assistants "shall be paid by the company." The item of expenses on the part of these agents is not expressly mentioned in the contract; yet it must have been contemplated by the parties for it could hardly have been supposed that the agents themselves would defray the expenses of the company's agencies. Plaintiff testifies, and it is not denied, that it is the Chinese custom to pay employees' expenses. On the other hand, defendant's general manager testifies that "we had a dispute about * * * the agency expenses" and that this was definitely settled "in one of the later agreements". Now this was the second subsequent contract already mentioned of November 5 and the provision referred to is as follows:

> "That the Compradore will pay all the expenses of maintaining the different egg agencies including salaries, rent, egg baskets, etc. for the month of October 1917 and the months thereafter."

Since under this plaintiff's liability is expressly limited to "the month of October 1917 and the months thereafter" and since the expenses now in question were incurred during September, we are of the opinion, in view of all of the foregoing, that defendant is fairly chargeable with said expenses. The original contract appears to have been drawn by it, the payment of salaries assumed by it and expenses which must have been foreseen should we think have been expressly excluded if defendant desired to avoid liability therefor. The rule of *contra proferentem*-i.e. that the instrument is to be construed most strongly against the one who prepared it-seems to apply.[1]

The only remaining question under this branch of the case is, What properly are expenses? The first disputed item of $12.56 for postage stamps and supplies appears to be fairly included in that category. But defendant's general manager testifies that he did not authorize the expenditure of the second item of $180.00 for baskets and that during September the company was not engaged in the chicken business for which the baskets were supposed to have been purchased. The burden was upon plaintiff to show that these were necessary items of expenditure and we do not think that he has met the burden. He states that defendant' agents now have the baskets and that they can be used ten times. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to claim, and should be able to use, them but we do not find that they are a proper charge against the defendant, and the same observations apply to the other items of $380.00 and $95.00 for similar expenditure.

Plaintff testifies that the item of $15.69 was a balance due for chickens purchased for defendant and that the item of $6.00 was for sieves used in its business. This does not seem to be overcome by any testimony on the part of defendant. Plaintiff says further that he spent $10.00 for a trip to Yangchow on company business and the defendant's general manager merely says that he does not know whether plaintiff went on such business or not. The item of $17.35 for miscellaneous expenses plaintiff says covered telegrams, postage and other sundries which appear to be fairly included under expenses. Defendant's manager says that he did not authorize these but does not say that they were not necessary for the maintenance of the business. The item of $462.52 for the Agency at Chinkiang includes the $380.00 already mentioned for chicken baskets and the item of $285.59 for the agency at Tsinkiangpu includes the $95.00 for the same sort of expenditure, which has already been disposed of. The item of $10.00 for troughs seems to belong in the same category. The balance of the claims for expenses at the three agencies, including $142.07 for the agency at Yangchow, for which plaintiff testifies that he made out statements to defendant's general manager, do not seem to be sufficiently impugned to prevent their inclusion as proper expenses under the rule above adopted. Excluding the baskets and troughs the total of these disputed items aggregates $466.78 which, being added to the amount of $797.39 already mentioned, makes a grand total of $1,264.17, which we find the plaintiff is fairly entitled to claim.

II

As we have seen, however, defendant pleads a set-off aggregating much more than this amount. The English rule is that in an extraterritorial court a counter-claim cannot be pleaded against an alien plaintiff.[2] The reasons for this doctrine are stated as follows:

> "If the respondents' contention be well founded, it must apply equally where a British subject brings an action in a

1. Corpus Juris, XIII, 545.
2. Imperial Japanese Government v. P. & O. Co., A. C. (1895) 644, 660, where the original action and the counter-claim both sounded in tort.

> Japanese or Chinese Court in respect of a claim against a Japanese or Chinese subject. The Japanese or Chinese Court would be entitled to allow a counter-claim to be made against a British subject, and to require security to be given to satisfy the counter-claim, whatever its amount and however much in excess of the claim, and to stay proceedings in the action until the security was given. The effect would be to deny the British subject any redress in the local Court except upon the terms of his submitting to its arbitrament a dispute which under the treaty was reserved exclusively for the determination of the British Consular Court."[3]

In the American law of pleading a distinction is made between a counter-claim and a set-off, the latter being "allowed in actions founded upon contract and only of obligations springing from contract."[4] A counter-claim on the other hand may arise out of any cause of action, even a tortious one, provided it be "connected with the subject of the action,"[5] and, of course, where it exceeds the original demand, judgment is regularly rendered in defendant's favor for the excess.[6] The American rule for actions in an extra-territorial court is that "so far as set-off is a defense (i.e. to 'the extent of the claim asserted' by an alien plaintiff) it may be pleaded."[7] Of course no judgment may be rendered in such a court against an alien;[8] but any claim which he proves may be reduced to the extent of another claim established against him by the defendant so far at least as the latter is founded on contract. This appears to be an equitable rule, fair to both parties and subject neither so strongly to the objection in the English case above cited nor to the claim[9] that extraterritoriality operates unfairly against those for whose benefit it is designed. With the rule in mind, therefore, we may proceed to consider the set-offs pleaded by defendant.

As already mentioned, the first of these is a claim for damages alleged to have resulted from plaintiff's failure to pay a compradore order for Tis. 300.00. Plaintiff admits that he did fail to pay it and defendant's contention is that it was thereby prevented from purchasing tin for canning chickens and that during the month of September it could have canned and sold five hundred tins per day at a net profit of $1,200.00. Defendant's manager shows that he protested against this non-payment but neither in the letter which he wrote nor elsewhere does it appear that plaintiff's attention was called to the loss of expected profits for which defendant now claims damages, nor that the former had reason to suppose that such results would follow. On the contrary plaintiff testifies that he understood defendant to be a wealthy corporation, having been informed that its capital was G. $500,000.00.

The rule as to the measure of damages in such a case was thus stated by Baron Alderson in a decision[10] which has since become classic:

> "Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, i.e., according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. Now, if the special circumstances under which the contract was actually made were communicated by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and thus known to both parties, the damages resulting from the breach of such a contract, which they would reasonably contemplate, would be the amount of injury which would ordinarily follow from a breach of contract under these special circumstances so known and communicated. But on the other hand, if these special circumstances were wholly unknown to the party breaking the contract, he, at the most, could only be supposed to have had in his contemplation the amount of injury which would arise generally, and in the great multitude of cases not affected by any special circumstances, from such a breach of contract. For, had the special circumstances been known, the parties might have specially provided for the breach of contract by special terms as to the damages in that case; and of this advantage it would be very unjust to deprive them."

This rule has not only been generally adopted in America[11] but is also substantially the same as that of the civil law[12] from which indeed it appears to have been derived[13] and under it the damages claimed could not properly be awarded against plaintiff.

The next item of set-off is a claim for damages for an alleged contract with plaintiff to deliver eggs during the month of October. Plaintiff denies that he made any such contract and the only testimony that he did is that of defendant's general manager. It is true that the latter appears to have written him a letter (Exhibit "3") stating that such an agreement had been made but this is no better evidence than the general manager's own testimony, and no written memorandum of such a contract is produced altho the alleged value of the eggs to be delivered far exceeded the amount of G. $50.00 which consequently would have brought it within the Statute of Frauds and require it to be in writing.[14] It is true also that an exception is made in case of partial delivery but we find no more testimony on that point than the general manager's statement that the plaintiff "only delivered I think 180 baskets," and as it does not sufficiently appear that the minds of the parties met on a contract under which these were delivered, we are unable to allow this item of set-off.

The third and last claim is for the failure to comply with a written contract alleged to have been signed by plaintiff on November 5, 1917, and providing

> "that he will guarantee to deliver to them (the Amos Bird Company) in November, 4250 baskets of eggs, each basket to contain at least 1000 eggs, and as many more baskets as he can.
>
> "(3) That the Compradore will pay to the American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd., 2% commission of the price received

3. Id. 656.
4. Bliss, Code Pleading (3d Ed.) Sec. 370.
5. Id. Sec. 371.
6. Bloom v. Lehman, 37 Ark. 489.
7. Opinion of Attorney-General Speed, 11 Op. Att'y Gen. 474, 478.
   So in the English case:
   "While their Lordships are of opinion that the counter-claim ought not to be allowed, the views they have expressed will not interpose any obstacle to the respondents using every means of defence to the appellants' claim. If they can show that the *Chishima* was alone to blame, or that the *Ravenna* was not to blame, they will succeed in defeating it. If it should appear that both vessels were to blame a question of some difficulty may arise. It is clear that the plaintiff's according to the law administered in the Admiralty Court, could recover in that case no more than one-half of the damage they have sustained. It is further clear that if there were a cross-suit upon which the Court was competent to adjudicate, the damage sustained by both vessels would be ascertained, each would bear half of the total loss." Imperial Japanese Government v. P. & O. Co., A. C. (1895) 659.
8. Id.
9. Tyau, Legal Obligations Arising from China's Treaty Relations (1917), 53, 54.
10. Hadley v. Baxendale, 2 C. L. R. 517, 9 Exch. 341, 18 Jur. 358, 32 L. J. Exch. 179, 2 Wkly. Rep. 302, 26 Eng. L. & Eq. 398, 5 Eng. Ruling Cases 504, (1854).
11. Cyc. XIII, 33.
12. *France* Civ. Code, Art. 1150
    *Germany* Civ. Code, Art. 252
    *Japan* Civ. Code, Art. 416
    *Louisiana* Rev. Civ. Code, Art. 1934 (1)
    *Spain* Civ. Code, Arts. 1105, 1107.
13. Bowas v. Pioneer Tow Line, 2 Sawy. U. S. 21, 30; 3 Fed. Cas. 1713.
14. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, Sec. 1119; 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 1044 (5).

from the Amos Bird Co. for such eggs for October and months to follow. Such commission to be paid to this company at the end of each month beginning with November 30th and this settlement shall include the commission for October and November."

The plaintiff does not deny the execution of this contract. His counsel objects to the admission of the instrument in evidence on the ground that "it was entered into between these parties at a date later" than the contract used upon, thereby at least implying its genuineness. This item of set-off arises upon a contract which, as we have seen, is all that is required. The claim need not necessarily be connected with the subject of the original action, tho we think this one is, for its evident purpose was to utilize the relation of principal and compradore.

Plaintiff's counsel further contends that plaintiff was prevented from carrying out this contract by defendant's letter (Exhibit "F") of November 21 notifying plaintiff that defendant had secured a new compradore and "should like to have him assume office as soon as possible." But plaintiff himself states that he "acted as compradore until the end of November" and that he did not leave the defendant's employ until December 2. Clearly then since he continued so to act he was not prevented from performing the contract to deliver eggs during November. Indeed it is not at all clear that even if he had left earlier he would have been absolved from the requirements of this contract which does not appear to have been dependent upon the exercise of his duties as compradore.

Defendant alleges, and we think proves, that it had secured a purchaser for these eggs at a price of $10.00 a basket which would have yielded it a profit of twenty cents per basket or a little more than its total claim of $813.60. This amount must have been fairly within the contemplation of the parties; the provisions governing it are clearly and specifically set forth in an instrument which plaintiff does not deny having signed; and we find no legal reason for relieving him from his admitted failure to perform it. The item of $813.60 which defendant shows that it lost by virtue of such failure must, therefore, be deducted from plaintiff's claim already estimated as established at $1,264.17. The balance is Mexican $450.57 for which amount, together with the sum of Shanghai Tls.400.00 by way of salary, judgment is accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiff and against the defendant; and as the latter has made no offer to pay any amount plaintiff is also entitled to his costs.

By the Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

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## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of THEODORE MOOREHEAD, Deceased. | Cause No. 648

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

THEODORE P. MOOREHEAD,
Administrator with the will annexed,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China,
April 13, 1918.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ALICE PARKER DAVIS, Deceased. | Cause No. 633

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 21, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN KER DAVIS,
Administrator,
American Consulate,
Antung, China.
April 19, 1918.